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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

American Business Is Better

Arms Parley Shows Sure Gain

Ottawa Hears of Many Needs

New York Must Cut or Break

One Woman Saves Many Men

WASHINGTON sees a business improvement too plain to be mistaken. Stocks hold to a fair level, bonds have advanced, commodity prices are making and holding gains. Accountable, in some degree, are four current events: An uncertain Congress has adjourned, Lausanne has lifted the cloud from German securities, the big eastern railroads get about what they desire from the I. C. C., huge federal funds become available for feeding people, financing industries, furthering endless enterprises. The President signs the Home Loan Bank bill, making enormous sums available. The national credit trough is now full to running over. The national horse—as soon as he is through fussing with the fear occasioned by moving scraps of paper—is expected to show a thick thirst.

¶ The Disarmament Conference adjourns its first phase with Germany refusing concurrence because arms equality is not accorded it. Many nations are dissatisfied with the curbed results. Premier Herriot facetiously notes that the verb "disarm" seems to be irregular, with no first person, and only a future tense. But the American delegates are cheerful. They believe the closing resolution, accepting in general the Hoover idea, puts a lever in the hands of the world—a fulcrum with which public opinion will move mountains of opposition out of the way.

¶ At Ottawa the United Kingdom hears its Dominions press for more orders in return for the trade they give. Stanley M. Bruce, heading the Australians, shows that in eight recent years his country, next to India, has been Britain's best customer. He asks for meat and dairy orders that now go to Argentina and Denmark. Canada finds that June brought it an increase of orders from the United States, a decline from Britain. England's greatest trade experts turn from the talk to committees that must find ways which are not exactly apparent—ways to make separately happy those who seem to require the same thing.

¶ Mayor James Walker of New York uses the radio to tell an army how to save a city. At its present rate of spending the City of New York is headed for bankruptcy. A cut of 8 1/3 per cent in a year's pay of its public employees would save $26,000,000—would prevent financial disaster. He asks 147,000 workers to take a voluntary reduction—cheerfully to serve and save their city.

¶ The Irish Free State Dail finally passes its duties bill empowering far-reaching reprisals against British trade in the annuities dispute. Investors with their savings in England may have to move out of Ireland to avoid the tax. While Germany is besought to replace the closed British market for farm products, cattle sales are restricted, cheese-makers subsidized, butter sent into cold storage. England and Ireland are learning what it is like for interdependent neighbor nations to show that each can live alone—it is like unscrambling eggs.

¶ The United States Patent Bureau discloses the bright state of American inventiveness in 1931. The office granted 47,799 patents and designs to citizens, an average of one for each 2596 Americans. The largest number of patents went to New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and California. But aggregate totals do not tell the tale of mental alertness along new lines. Connecticut leads the country, with a patent to each 1105 citizens. Thus Mark Twain, in extolling Connecticut Yankee ingenuity, was not functioning merely as a humorist—he was an all-in-earnest historian.

¶ Chicago learns that its once richest woman, Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, has sacrificed many millions to protect small investors. This protection extends to hundreds holding an interest in her real estate companies. She closes her Lake Shore Drive showplace, lives at a hotel, and takes the brunt of huge market value shrinkages for what she regards as an excellent reason—she can stand it, while the little fellow who trusted her could not.

¶ Interpretation of Spain's new Constitution provokes discussion of a lively question. In giving women equal rights with men, did the Constitution mean to give women permission to fight bulls? Sudden female matadors and their applauders say Yes; those to whom even masculine bull sticking is abhorrent say No. Public officials who are appealed to—in particular, by outraged male matadors—raise despairing hands. Deep legal points may be involved. But, more likely, the problem worrying the jurists is this: How shall a mere judge stop ladies who are not halted by fierce Andalusian bulls?

Clouds of Parrots Make Colorful Sky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Adelaide, S. Aust.

THE owner of a northern sheep station, Mr. Byron McLachlan, has reported flights of large numbers of brilliantly plumed shell parrots which are coloring the skies of central Australia.

Mr. McLachlan was awakened as early as 5 a. m. in the morning by a whirring noise and discovered these birds sweeping overhead in millions. "They were like clouds at times," he said, "and actually darkened the sky." To estimate their number would be impossible, the observer said, although he believed that any number from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 passed over every 10 minutes.

Dublin Enacts Duty Against British Goods

Efforts Started to Find Markets in Germany for Farm Produce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, July 23—The Emergency Duties Bill, empowering the Free State Government to make far-reaching reprisals against British trade, became a law here today.

This bill retaliates against the special tariff adopted by Britain for recovery of the land annuities withheld by Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Free State Executive Council.

Debate in the specially summoned meeting of the Dail yesterday turned chiefly upon recommendations made by the Senate for easing application of this measure upon investments.

The Senate proposed for this purpose to delete the clauses empowering Mr. de Valera to impose stamp duties on shares and insurance policies. These duties are feared by those who have savings invested in Britain.

Mr. Ernest Blythe, former Minister of Finance, said people are already leaving Ireland on this account. The clauses were retained, however, by 71 votes to 60 upon assurance from Mr. de Valera that the powers given would not be abused. "We have no desire," Mr. de Valera said, "to widen the breach."

Meanwhile arrangements have been made to prevent the bottom from falling out of the dairy market by fixing minimum prices for creamery butter, the surplus of which is to go into cold storage. Cheese manufacturers also are to be subsidized and cattle sales restricted.

Dr. Thomas A. McLoughlin is understood to have received a special mission to Germany, where endeavors are being made to obtain a market for Free State produce in return for preferences in Ireland for such German goods as coal, iron, steel, clothing, and cement.

Rail Readjustment Declared Urgent

SILVER BAY, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—Mr. Edmund E. Lincoln, former professor of economics at Harvard and economist of the du Pont de Nemours industry, today declared "our economically monstrous and wasteful competitive railroad system must be readjusted" or public ownership "in the not distant future" will be inevitable. His remarks, expressed as his own personal views, were made in an address before the annual Silver Bay Industrial Institute.

The future prosperity of the United States," said Mr. Lincoln, "depend upon our becoming more internationally minded." The habit of people to look for "superman" in government to lead them out of economy trouble was deplored by Mr. Lincoln. "The only superman known to economic history," he said, "is the humble individual who has learned always to keep his current income a little charger than his current outgo."

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THINGS PRESENT

There's some good prohibition ammunition in "Repealers and Their Trials" on the Editorial page.

Confidential note to parents: "The child whose father has equipped the back yard with a sand box, swing, horizontal bar, slide, playhouse, etc., seeks no greener pastures of entertainment." See the illustrated article on the Educational page.

If you wear lace you may be interested in "The Origin of Lace" on the Home Forum.

Why do discreet singers change "ashes" to "embers" in a certain popular song? There's a chuckle in the fourth item of "The Kaleidoscope" on the combined Art, Music, Theater, Books page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Americans who have done a little strutting because the land of the free has not descended to the dole have a rude surprise awaiting them. The Christian Science Monitor has just completed a nation-wide survey of federal, state and municipal expenditures for unemployment relief, and will publish the full story—with comparative statistics from England, Germany, France and Italy—Monday.

If crime in America is to be blamed on prohibition, to what, pray, may we ascribe the crime wave in Britain? Professor Carver introduces some stinging arguments on this topic in his Prohibition Facts for Monday. Clip them for future reference.

The Rime-O-Grams for next week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) are to be based on famous artists. Send in your lists if you can guess them. A post card will serve.

National Commitments Taken At Disarmament Conference

First Phase Closes With Resolution to Guide Future Action—Radical Cuts in All Arms Supported —Bureau to Meet Sept. 21

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 23—The first phase of the Disarmament Conference ended today with adoption of a resolution vague and elastic in terms, but nevertheless containing national commitments to make tangible progress toward disarmament, which furnish the public opinion of the world with a lever to use unceasingly upon the governments concerned.

The resolution was finally passed by 41 votes to two, with eight abstentions. Germany and Russia voted against, with Mr. Maxim Litvinoff of Russia tersely remarking: "For disarmament; against the resolution."

The abstainers included Italy in the front rank, followed by the defeated powers, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Albania, Afghanistan and China also joined the dissatisfied ranks. Of the 54 powers which assembled here in February, 13 were absent at the end, including 10 Latin-American.

At certain stages in the concluding session—which reached its high spot last night with speeches by M. Edouard Herriot of France and Sir John Simon of Britain—it appeared that sufficient opposition might roll up to make passage of the resolution nugatory.

A majority of the nations wished to go much further and not a single speaker expressed satisfaction with the result, but today Mr. Arthur Henderson voiced the opinion of the majority of advanced leaders by declaring that despite all its shortcomings and imperfections were he a delegate he would vote for the resolution because of three commitments it contains.

The first, he said, is: "The time has come when all of the Governments

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BONUS ARMY EVICTION PLAN IS WITHHELD

Certain Requirements to Be Met, Commission Says, in Recalling Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23—Temporarily at least the bonus army will not evacuate government lands and buildings. The District Commissioners yesterday withdrew their order declaring that veterans must be off all public property not later than Aug. 4. The message stated that certain legal requirements must be studied.

It is not known what these requirements consist of, but it is generally believed that court action is necessary to remove the veterans from the various places where they are billeted.

The commissioners received from Brig.-Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, superintendent of police, a report on their instruction of July 21, and immediately went into executive session lasting more than two hours. After the conference, Mr. Vernon L. West, acting corporation counsel, told newspaper men that it had been decided to withhold the evacuation order for the present.

However, as stated in the first instructions, the return of tents and rolling kitchens, belonging to the National Guard must be fulfilled by Aug. 1.

Two lines of bonus veterans formed yesterday before the administration bureau. In one were the men anxious to get back home and in the other many of those who had learned that President Hoover had signed a bill authorizing the loan of half the value of the certificates to those who had failed to obtain certificates prior to last year. The machinery for the paying of the loans, however, will not begin to function until Monday.

At police headquarters last night, it was estimated that 10,000 men of the bonus army are billeted in Washington. One hundred and fifty men arrived from California accompanied by their own movie picture and sound recording equipment. The veterans had 26 automobiles.

Regional Police Units Advocated

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 23—Development of regional police systems, combining all of the police forces of a certain area under one central urban control, was advocated by Mr. Bruce Smith, police expert, of the National Institute of Public Administration, yesterday, not only as a means of better controlling crime but as a good beginning toward necessary local governmental consolidation. Mr. Smith spoke at the Institute of the Society for Social Research of the University of Chicago meeting yesterday and today.

"Students of government are recognizing that local governments are bursting their boundaries and that there is developing a new approach to the whole problem of local government," Mr. Smith said. As this fact is becoming appreciated, he added, and people are coming to realize that "regionalism," or consolidation of numerous local governments along regional lines, is on the way, a logical place to begin is in police administration.

Development of regional police systems is inevitable, Mr. Smith said, not only because of the ineffectiveness of present methods of local police organization but because decentralization in government generally is being outgrown.

PRODUCE CENTER PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., July 23—About $20,000 has been subscribed by the 100 members of the Paterson Market Growers' Cooperative Association, comprising Bergen and Passaic County farmers, to erect within the next six weeks a produce center of their own in the Lakeview district here.

VAST OIL BELT IN EAST RUSSIA IS VISIONED

Belaya River Discovery Gives Hope of Deposits From Caspian to Arctic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Discovery of rich oil deposits in the neighborhood of Sterlitamak, a town on the Belaya River, has brought visions of a vast undeveloped oil belt, stretching, with intervals, from the Arctic Ocean to the Caspian Sea. The Belaya River is in the Bashkir Republic, which is in the eastern part of European Russia. It has long been known that there are extensive oil reserves, variously estimated at from 62,500,000 to 250,000,000 tons, or even more, in the valley of the River Emba, which flows into the Caspian Sea from the northeast.

Oil also has been struck at the other end of the presumptive oil belt, in the Ukhta district of the Pechora region, near the Arctic Ocean. About three years ago there was much excitement over the discovery of oil near Chusovaya, a town in the northern Ural region, northeast of Perm. The geological conditions at Chusovaya, however, proved unfavorable to the commercial development of these deposits.

The new discovery at Sterlitamak has again aroused high hopes that the oil needs of the so-called Ural-Kuznetzk Combination, a vast area in the Urals and western Siberia, which has been marked out for intensive industrialization, can be satisfied from new sources, without drawing on the well known fields at Baku, on the western shore of the Caspian Sea, and at Grozny and Maikop, in the North Caucasus.

The Russian geologist and specialist in petroleum research, Mr. Gubkin, a member of the Academy of Science, when interviewed regarding the Sterlitamak discovery, expressed the opinion that this indicated the existence of a belt stretching 1400 miles along the western slope of the Ural range where oil may be sought with good prospects of success.

Prohibition Facts

6—*Father Mathew and Prohibition*

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

FATHER MATHEW, the great Irish apostle of total abstinence, is sometimes held up as an example of the proper way to combat the drink evil. He used moral suasion and was remarkably successful, having pledged four million people of Ireland to total abstinence.

The Father Mathew Man for June, 1923, has this to say:

During the five years of his fatal illness . . . Father Mathew was grieved because he saw his great temperance work receding like a tide. Though he had pledged four millions of people in Ireland to total abstinence, he was convinced that legal barriers against the liquor traffic were absolutely necessary to safeguard the victories gained by moral suasion.

In two letters, one dated Cork, Feb. 21, 1853, and the other Cork, Jan. 14, 1854, he came out unequivocally for prohibition as a means of supplementing the work of moral suasion. One of these letters is published on page 536 of the "Life of Father Mathew" by J. F. Maguire, M. P., and the other is found on page 48 of "Under Three Flags" by George W. Pepper.

He realized fully that the forces, impelled by the cash motive, which were educating men to be intemperate, were still active and that the beneficent results of his heroic efforts would soon be nullified. That seems to be the experience everywhere. Until those who educate for intemperance can be restrained by law, they will beat those who are trying to educate for temperance.

ELLIS ISLAND PLACED UNDER COAST PATROL

Large Criminal Element There Makes Protective Measure Requisite

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—Ellis Island has been made part of the United States border and coast patrol and will have an armed and uniform guard on duty, night and day. In making this announcement, Mr. Edward Corsi, Commissioner of Immigration, said the new program would be inaugurated next week, following a series of conferences which he had with President Hoover and William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor.

The object of the reorganization is to provide protection for federal agents and other persons working there and to permit more liberal policies to be put into force for desirable aliens who are detained at the island, Mr. Corsi explained. He has been working on the idea for several months after becoming convinced that Ellis Island was really a prison, with none of its rightful protection, he said. There are about 500 employees and 65 guards in three shifts on the island.

Of the 500 to 750 aliens who are usually in residence there, frequently many are persons of good position, while others in the same group are hardened criminals, he said. There were 115 criminal aliens on the island, yesterday, and the number is frequently higher, constituting a menace to other inmates and hundreds of workers and staff members, he said.

The increase in the guard will allow me to put through more liberal policies that I have long desired," Mr. Corsi said. "When I wanted to give the regular aliens more freedom, I couldn't do it because of the danger and the chances of escape. With this guard they will get more freedom, and where they are now only allowed outside the building an hour a day, they will get more time and will be happier."

From other branches of the United States border and coast patrol Mr. Doak has recruited nine border guards to patrol the island night and day and establish military posts at key points.

Oklahoma Town Hears Nothing of Hard Times Cry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWNEE, Okla.—Unemployment, bad times and municipal indebtedness are terms this town of 3000 population knows little about.

While other towns are attempting to throw aside staggering bonds, Pawnee citizens are watching a $500,000 building program go forward. Of the $400,000 of construction sponsored directly by the city, not a cent of indebtedness will be incurred. When contractors finish their work, the city will give them a check.

Primary in importance is a new $200,000 water system, a huge dam and reservoir. Then a new Pawnee County courthouse is being built in a picturesque setting. It is costing about $125,000, with an additional $10,000 for equipment. A new city hall, fire station and city jail calls for another $75,000.

A new building at the Indian reservation within the city boundaries is being constructed at a cost of $105,000 by the Federal Government. A new school with modern conveniences that includes a spacious auditorium, gymnasium, central heating plant and ample classrooms for 200 Indian students represents another $85,000.

Reflecting this work is the feeling of optimism shown by business men and merchants, virtually no unemployment problem, and the maintenance of business conditions which existed several years ago.

The town's indebtedness aggregates only about $65,000.

BOND COMMITTEE ASKED FOR LISTINGS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—Holders of 30 additional issues have sought the bond listing of the general committee for the protection of real estate bond holders, of which Judge Samuel Seabury is chief counsel, in the first 10 days of its work, it was announced today.

By mail and by personal deals the requests are being augmented steadily and it has become necessary to form a subcommittee to pass on them, it was added.

Little Dollars in Hiding Blush To See What Ton of Cherries Buys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Shortage of money means nothing to the United Producers' League, a statewide organization of unemployed, and the local unit of this newly formed body has just demonstrated what it can do without a medium of exchange.

Three jobless league members took a ton of cherries, gathered in local orchards at little or no cost, into the Big Bend wheat country where they found farmers eager to trade their own surpluses for cherries. The trio returned to Wenatchee with the following foodstuffs, some of which will be stored away for next winter's use:

Two sacks of onions, 23 dozen eggs, 20 pounds lard, five crates lettuce, 500 pounds of wheat, 11 chickens, 12 pounds butter, eight pounds bacon, three sacks of carrots and 75 pounds of turnips. Besides this produce, the three "tradesmen" obtained nine meals in exchange for cherries while on the excursion.

With the apricot season under way now, similar exchanges will be made with this fruit. The county is furnishing the league with gasoline for collecting the various commodities and for making their trips. A truckload of local apricots is to be exchanged for a load of Pierce County vegetables, the latter having been obtained at Yakima in exchange for a truckload of cedar posts. Units of the league have been established in eight larger Washington cities, and the interchange of commodities is unlimited.

Local growers who furnish the league with fruit will be paid in butter, eggs, vegetables, fish, meats or labor—unless the fruit is donated.

Prominent at Ottawa

Left, Wide World. Right, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLD IMPORTANT ROLES IN DELIBERATIONS

At Left—VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, Chairman of the Committee on Promotion of Trade Within the Commonwealth. At Right—STANLEY M. BRUCE, Head of the Australian Delegates

Australia Asks Britain's Aid In Protecting Cattle Industry

Commonwealth's Tariff Concessions to Be Based on Reciprocal Offers—Bruce Decries Russia's Methods of Glutting Wheat Markets

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 23—Firmly pressing for effective assistance from Great Britain for such commodities as meat, dairy products and fruit, Mr. Stanley M. Bruce, chief of the Australian delegation to the Imperial Economic Conference last night issued a general statement supplementing the facts and figures he gave at the opening session.

His statement contained a practical appeal for a restoration of confidence. By banishing "economic fears and doubts enterprise would be set free and beneficial repercussions would result throughout all nations," he said.

"It would be difficult," he continued, "to obtain the indorsement of Australian public opinion to any reciprocal arrangement which did not include provision for some real benefit for meat producers. The inclusion of meat in the concessions which Great Britain finds herself able to make would not only mean that the beef cattle industry would be benefited, but that real assistance would also be given to the great wool-producing industry of Australia.

"Moreover, the wheat farmer who is associating sheep grazing more and more with his arable production would also feel that the policy of imperial economic coöperation had direct significance to himself."

Comparison of Imports

Mr. Bruce declared that he now found that the system of preference could be substantially improved. He disclosed that the trade of Australia for the eight years 1922 to 1929 was second only to that of India, Britain's best customer, despite the fact that the population was only about 6,000,000 and that Commonwealth was situated some 12,000 miles from the British market.

"During 1929," he said, "Argentina and Denmark imported goods from all countries to a total value of £267,000,000, as against £145,500,000 imported from all sources to Australia. Moreover, British imports from these two countries in the same year amounted to £139,000,000, and from Australia only £56,000,000. Yet in that year Australia bought from the United Kingdom goods to the value of £54,000,000, while the combined exports from Britain to Argentina and Denmark amounted only to £40,000,000."

Extension of Preferences

Mr. Bruce asserted that in addition to adhering to all the preferences now operating he proposed to widen existing preferences, with a limited number of reservations where Britain had already practically the whole of the trade, and in certain other special cases.

Further, he said, Australia contemplated additional reclassification of the tariff to make available in a preferential way to Great Britain protected areas in Australian industry which were not being exploited by Australian manufacturers.

With regard to wheat, which is Australia's second major industry, Mr. Bruce said there was no form of overseas competition which had aroused such strong feeling among Australian wheat growers as the dumping of Russian wheat into Britain. He declared therefore that he intended to discuss fully with the British Government the nature of the action which could be taken to counteract Russian marketing methods.

All the concessions that Australia was prepared to make, however, he said, were conditional upon what it deemed reasonable reciprocity by Great Britain.

Viscount Hailsham of the British delegation has been appointed chairman of the most important committee of the Imperial Economic Conference, promotion of trade within the Commonwealth.

The personnel of this committee is more than twice as large as that of any other, Canada and United Kingdom each being represented by seven delegates, while Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland each have two, South Africa and the Irish Free State each have three, and India has six.

Paper Disposal Merger Nets Gain To Boston Stores

Converting an expense conservatively estimated at a minimum of $5000 annually, into a net income of at least $6000 per year, a group of 12 Boston retail stores, including some of the largest department stores, has just concluded arrangements for a new source of disposal of waste paper, it was learned today. The Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, embracing practically all the department and specialty stores of Boston in its membership, launched negotiations with a large Chicago firm of sales agents for waste paper, that led to contracts being signed by a dozen of the stores for profitable group disposal of this waste. Other stores are expected to join in the plan shortly.

Many tons of waste paper a month are accumulated in the Boston stores and, under the previous plan, each store disposed of its own accumulations. Owing to adverse market conditions it has been difficult to sell the waste during the past three months and the stores have been paying individually for its removal, on a basis that would aggregate, for all the stores combined, about $19,000 per year.

Brazilian Women Start Peace Move

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 23 (AP)—Twelve women's organizations, headed by Señora Alice Tybiriga of Sao Paulo, today launched a peace movement intended to end the fighting between federal troops and rebels along the Sao Paulo border. The Ministry of Justice issued a statement, however, declaring it would accept no peace moves not initiated by the rebels.

SAO PAULO, Brazil, July 23 (AP)—Rebel leaders announced today their army, which they said numbered 50,000 men, had been augmented by the affiliation of 10,000 civilian members of a semi-Fascist organization which decided to join the revolt against the Vargas Government.

This announcement followed information that the federal troops had launched a heavy artillery offensive against the rebels at strategic points along a 225-mile front yesterday near the border line between Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes.

GERMAN FLIERS LAND IN EASTERN ICELAND

SEYDISFJOERDUR, Ice., July 23 (AP)—Capt. Wolgang von Gronau, who for the third time is flying the Atlantic by stages over the northern route, landed in this east shore town last night from the Island of Sylt, Germany, exactly 10 hours after his takeoff.

Shortage of fuel made it necessary for him to stop here instead of continuing on to Reykjavik, Iceland's capital, which is 250 miles away on the west coast of the island. The airman, bound for Chicago with three companions, planned to remain here overnight.

BRAKES OFF WHEELS OF INDUSTRY

Signing of Home Loan Bank Bill Latest Action to Stimulate Business

STEADY INCREASE IN PRICES SHOWN

Indications of Revival Appear in Reports of Activities From Wide Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23—Signature by President Hoover of the $125,000,000 home loan bank bill is the latest of a series of encouraging factors which appear to be having a favorable effect on business.

President Hoover presented figures in a formal statement, indicating that "there are localities in which there is today an immediate demand for homes amounting to from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000, which could be undertaken at once if financing were available."

The new bill is the lastest effort to supply federal credit in such a way that it will stimulate business improvement. In those communities where home owners are now unable to get the necessary loans or mortgages to start construction, President Hoover believes the new banking system will bring quick relief.

The normal construction of new homes, according to Mr. Hoover, is far behind schedule for the nation, and the lag represents a reservoir of potential investment that the home loan banks may now release.

Eight to Twelve Banks

There are to be eight to 12 of the new home loan banks in the system, Mr. Hoover states. He adds that the Borah-Glass rider attached to the bill, providing for the extension of the national bank currency up to a limit of a billion dollars "will not result in inflation."

The new law is expected to promote the tendency toward business recovery which has recently been manifest. Chief in this development has been the small but steady increase in commodity prices. This movement has been going on for six weeks. The stiffening of prices is noticeable on several fronts. If continued, it might bring about the inflation of credit which the Glass-Steagall bill and the Borah-Glass amendment to the present home loan bank bill, were designed to accomplish.

Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, Republican leader in the Senate, after discussing the new home loan bank law with President Hoover today, expressed the opinion that the organization would be set up within at least three months. He said the first thing to do would be to organize building and loan associations to subscribe to the stock.

The prices of hogs, cattle, lard, hides and beef have been on the upward path now. It is the quiet, steady sort of rise that most satisfies the big livestock centers. The rise in hog prices has been particularly noticeable. Whether the humble porker will actually drag business out of its slough is far from certain, but within the last few days butter and eggs have also shown a tendency to strengthen, and so have corn, rubber, sugar and oil prices. Petroleum has made a big upward swing following the excise tax written into the revenue act, and recent California restrictions. If the new bill can really start up home construction it will enormously facilitate the recovery.

In Industrial World

Then, too, the present week has shown some improvement in the industrial world, chiefly in steel and textiles. The fact of the congressional vacation seems to be soothing to business; there is also the Lausanne agreement to lift the cloud from about German securities; the big eastern railroads have got pretty much what they asked for in the new Interstate Commerce Commission four-line ruling, and huge new federal funds are now available for home construction, for engineering projects, for unemployment and hunger relief.

Combined with all this is the new impetus to home building.

The financial situation of the country at this juncture is somewhat peculiar. Economists have said so often that the chief barrier to recovery is lack of confidence, that they hesitate to repeat it. But the fact is, the Government has embarked on a big campaign of credit expansion, and up to the present, due largely to distrust and apprehension, there is comparatively little to show for it.

This campaign was made possible by the Glass-Steagall bill, which has been in operation now nearly five months. The act permitted a great expansion in the issue of credit by the Reserve Board.

Bond Prices Gain

Mr. Hoover's statement indicates that he does not expect the Borah-Glass credit rider to have more effect than earlier efforts to bring about business recovery solely by credit expansion. It is the old story of taking the horse to water and having him decline to drink. Now the indications are that after the Glass-Steagall bill has pumped the trough full of water, and just as Mr. Hoover has supplied new federal credit by signing the home loan bank bill, the obstinate animal is really taking his first draft of the credit pool. This is represented by the rising commodity prices. When such prices begin to go up, wholesalers

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

DRYS EAGERLY WAIT HOOVER'S AUG. 11 SPEECH

Stand on Prohibition Expected—Makes Acceptance on That Date

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON July 22—President Hoover will announce his stand on prohibition and other campaign issues in his official acceptance speech set for Thursday, Aug. 11. The speech will be made in Constitution Hall, before 2000 Republican leaders.

It will be Mr. Hoover's first important reference to prohibition for a year and a half since he submitted an accompanying statement with the report of the Wickersham Commission Jan. 20, 1931. At that time he announced his opposition to repeal and since then newspaper inquiries at the White House have been met with the uniform but unofficial declaration that the President's attitude is unchanged.

It is believed here that Mr. Hoover's forthcoming announcement has been pretty well foreshadowed by two earlier events. His statement in connection with the Wickersham board's proposal for possible future revision of the Eighteenth Amendment is one of these. Mr. Hoover indicated that, as an executive officer of the Government, his duty was clear—to enforce the existing Constitution and to leave to others the question of revising it.

Many drys are now urging Mr. Hoover to take the same stand on prohibition today. They feel he should declare prohibition a nonpartisan question—express his determination to continue law enforcement, and remain noncommittal as to whether or no the voters should say they want the Constitution revised under the machinery proposed by the Republican plank.

The drafting of this same Republican plank was the second advance event which has to some degree foreshadowed the course which Mr. Hoover is likely to pursue. It is recalled that the Chief Executive had an immediate hand in framing the plank at Chicago. He was in constant touch with his lieutenants there. His advice was obtained, both by spokesmen before the resolutions committee and the convention itself.

A year and a half ago, Mr. Hoover, in his statement accompanying the Wickersham report, attacked repeal. Republican leaders believe they can easily harmonize this attitude with the new plank, which they explain proposes revision, not repeal; and which, furthermore, retains the two fundamental gains of prohibition mentioned by the Wickersham group, namely, abolition of the saloon, and assumption of federal control over liquor.

A more difficult expression to reconcile with the new plank was Mr. Hoover's accompanying statement specifically taking exception to the Wickersham proposal to revise the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Hoover said he saw "serious objection to, and, therefore, must not be understood as recommending the commission's proposed revision."

It will be in regard to this point that Mr. Hoover's forthcoming speech will be most eagerly scrutinized. The Republican plank at Chicago opens the door for revision very closely resembling that originally proposed by the Wickersham group.

W. C. T. U. Prepares to Confound Wets In Case Beer Should Become Legalized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—The word "if" again shows itself as taking on stature and importance as it is connected with a future described by the wets as roseate "if" beer is legalized. The spokesmen for beer have made many claims which they aver will change the course of the nation.

The officers of the W. C. T. U., however, are a little more cautious. Setting forth their abiding conviction that beer will not be legalized, nevertheless, in case the unexpected should transpire, they are urging people everywhere to paste up the 14 points of the advocates of modification in a conspicuous place for whatever measure of satisfaction lies in checking it later, to see how many of the glittering promises embodied in the 14 points have actually come true.

The statement of the W. C. T. U. follows:

Fourteen promises have been made for beer by the advocates of modification. We ask you to paste this in your scrapbook, or on the kitchen door, and check the promises against the facts in case beer is legalized.*

The beer spokesmen have promised:

A billion dollars a year in taxes.
Immediate prosperity.
No more agricultural problems.
A million men returning to work at once.
Disappearance of the gangster.
No more crime.
No more speakeasies.
No more drunkenness.
No more depression.
No more drinking.
No more troubles anywhere, anyhow, any time.
Perfect law enforcement.
Rehabilitation of youth.
Millennium.

*(We do not think it will be legalized, but in case we are mistaken we want these promises kept in a conspicuous place.)

Britain Puts Stop To Sunday Boxing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sunday boxing matches in Manchester, England, have been suspended, at least for the time being, in consequence of a decision of the law courts in that city awarding £1500 to the Rev. J. S. Perkins, minister of Zion Congregational Church, Manchester, who lodged a claim for this amount as penalties against the promoters under the provisions of an ancient law.

This law is the Sunday Observance Act of 1780, which prohibits Sunday entertainment and appoints rewards to "common informers" who successfully prosecute the promoters of such events.

Mr. Perkins prposes to devote any sum he may realize from the case to philanthropic and religious purposes.

ONTARIO FARMERS SEEK BRITISH OUTLET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Farmers of Ontario are planning to send a delegation to Ottawa on July 16 to urge the Government to place the problems of farming conditions on the agenda and program of the Imperial Conference at Ottawa this summer, stated Mr. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario.

The farmers feel that Canada must buy from Great Britain if Great Britain is to provide a preferred market for the Dominion's primary products, and the purpose of their expedition is to place the matter in this light before the Government, emphasizing the need of wider markets for market produce.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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WOMEN SURVEY THEIR PROGRESS IN LAST CENTURY

National Council Plans Publication of Book for Chicago Fair

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—With Inez Haynes Irwin as author, the National Council of Women is undertaking the publication of a survey of the progress of American women from 1833 to 1933, the book to be off the press at the opening of the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago next summer.

The book is one of the three major projects by which the council expects to advertise women at the exposition, the other two being an exposition of the work of the 29 women's organizations affiliated with the council, and a congress of women's organizations affiliated with foreign governments are expected to send delegates.

For eight months research experts headed by Miss Judith Clark and under the direction of Dr. Kathryn McHale have been assembling facts for the publication. They have taken the woman of 1833, barred from college and from the professions, denied the right to vote and hold public office, and with no ownership of her own children, her property or her earnings.

Against this they have set the woman of 1933, flying and sitting in Congress, practicing law and journalism, owning and conducting great business enterprises, writing books and painting pictures and inventing appliances.

For part of the change in public opinion the organizations belonging to the council are directly responsible and one section of the book will be devoted to telling the story of their achievements.

The question of who should write the book has created considerable interest and the choice of Miss Lena Madesin Phillips and the executive committee of the council seems a particularly happy one in that Mrs. Irwin has been an active factor herself in the advancement of women.

At the age of 13 she wrote a composition on the right of women to vote and after that took a part in the campaign which enfranchised women. Her interest she attributes to an aunt, who declined the principalship of a school because the trustees offered her less money than her man predecessor and at the age of 50 entered college, where she was the only woman graduate in her class and headed the class, afterward entering the ministry.

Mrs. Irwin is the president of the Authors' League of America, the first woman to hold that office.

She is interested in writing the book, she says, and she regards this as a "marvelous century." Her great interest, however, in writing it is "because it is about women," and she thinks "the most striking thing it will reveal as to women's accomplishments is the spread of their interests and ambitions."

In the early part of the century, Mrs. Irwin says there were just seven means by which women could earn a living, and now the number cannot be counted.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight; Sunday fair with moderate temperatures; gentle westerly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Sunday except showers in extreme east portion tonight; warmer on east coast tonight.

All Other New England States: Fair and cooler tonight; Sunday fair with moderate temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, East of Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds shifting to north westerly and becoming fresh tonight over south portion and fair weather tonight and Sunday except showers near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	78	Montreal	70	82
Bismarck	66	90	Nantucket	68	94
Boston	74	88	New Orleans	78	94
Buffalo	60	76	New York	72	78
Calgary	52	86	Norfolk, Va.	78	92
Charleston	88	100	North Platte	66	96
Chicago	68	92	Philadelphia	72	86
Cincinnati	76	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	88	112
Denver	66	92	Pittsburgh	70	90
Eastport, Me.	54	66	Portland, Me.	62	74
Hatteras	82	90	Raleigh	88	100
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.July22	80	..	St. Louis	74	94
	76	..	St. Paul	..	..
Helena, Mont.	62	90	Salt Lake City	72	88
Huron, S. D.	70	96	San Francisco	52	60
Jacksonville	80	96	SantaFe, N.M.	60	80
Kansas City	82	96	Seattle	60	72
Key West	84	88	Tampa	84	..
Los Angeles	58	98	Washington	76	94
Memphis	76	94	Wichita, Kan.	74	96
Miami, Fla.	82	90	Williston, N.D.	68	90

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 23.
B—Maximum July 22.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Saturday 4:20 p. m.; Sunday 4:39 a. m. and 5:07 p. m.
Height of tides, 8.6 feet, 8.3 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:43 p. m.

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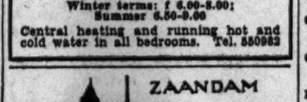

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Stark Case Goes To Special Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, L. I., July 23—Carrying out his determination to expedite the trial of policemen accused of fatally beating Hyman Stark, a prisoner, during administration of the third degree, Mr. Elvin N. Edwards, district attorney of Nassau County, has arranged for a special term of the Supreme Court on Aug. 8. The Appellate Division has assigned Justice John B. Johnston to preside.

After investigating the circumstances surrounding the treatment of Stark, who had been arrested on suspicion of having entered the home of a detective's mother and beating her, the Nassau County grand jury last night handed down several indictments. They were said to contain charges ranging from second degree murder to assault, but were immediately impounded. The accused men will be notified in time to appear and plead on Monday morning, it was said.

The grand jury will meet again on Tuesday to consider charges of perjury against several members of the police department who testified before Justice Meier Steinbrink of the New York Supreme Court, at the John Doe inquiry this week. Justice Steinbrink charged that the policemen who appeared before him had entered into a "conspiracy of silence" in order to conceal the facts and urged Mr. Edwards to push perjury charges against them.

American Exports From Canada Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 23—Canada has again righted the balance of trade in its favor, its exports in June exceeding its imports by $958,000. Domestic exports last month amounted to nearly $41,000,000, an increase of more than $350,000 over May.

It is interesting to note that while the Imperial Economic Conference is in session for the purpose of deflecting trade from foreign countries to the Empire, Canada's exports to the United States in June increased by more than $1,500,000 to $15,700,000, while exports to Great Britain declined by $800,000 to $11,372,000.

Exports to all countries of newsprint increased by more than 8,000,000 pounds, cheese exports more than trebled, while exports of automobile tires, canned meat, and copper made material gains. Production of creamery butter in Canada in 1931 was the largest ever recorded, amounting to 225,800,000 pounds.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Gloucester, City Hall, Gloucester, 3:30.

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, J. Program as follows:

Grace de Robert, from "Robert, le Diable" ..... Meyerbeer
Songs My Mother Taught Me ... Dvořak
Hymns:
Rejoice, Ye Pure in Heart (Marion) Arthur H. Messiter
Sun of My Soul, Thou Saviour Dear (Hursley) ..... Peter Ritter
Schoentje Lap (The Cobbler) Mrs. Matthyssens
Allegro ..... Scheppers
Birdsongs at Eventide ..... Eric Coates
Serenade ..... Gounod
Mother, Do Not Scold Me ..... Russian Folk Song
"Connais-tu le pays" from "Mignon" Ambroise Thomas

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture on "Banana Land," 3:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Greek-American Progressive Association: Official public opening of convention; speaking program, Hotel Statler, 3:30.

"Pop" concert by Mr. Arthur Fiedler and Boston Symphony group, Hotel Rock-Mere, Marblehead, 4.

EVENTS MONDAY

Greek-American Progressive Association: Morning meeting, statement of work done during year by officials; election of chairmen, 9:30; afternoon meeting, appointment of committees, 3:30; Hotel Statler, through Saturday.

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum games and activities; motion picture lecture; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. Robert Treat Paine 2d; Modern American Prints; British Etchings, 1650-1850; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; Aquatints by Goya.

Casson Galleries, 578 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Forty-three etched scenes of Boston and environs, by Sears Gallagher. Through July 31.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 663 Boylston Street—General print show.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

OTTAWA PARLEY OPENS ON NOTE OF ALLEGIANCE

Union of Trade Channels or Wider Separation Faces Delegations

By W. Y. ELLIOTT
Author of The New British Empire
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 23—It is a "strictly business" conference, which brings leading statesmen and their economic advisers from all the nations of the British Commonwealth together, with Canada playing host.

The setting is laid in the magnificent group of Parliament Buildings on the bluffs above the Ottawa River. But the pomp and circumstance of empire disappeared after the opening session, with the withdrawal of the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Bessborough, and his colorful retinue.

Only the turbaned Indian delegates remain to remind one of the far-flung reaches of British rule. For Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, Southern Rhodesians, Ulstermen, like the delegates of nearer dominions, the Irish Free State, Canada, and Newfoundland are indistinguishable from the business-like British in all but variations of accent, and there is a liberal sprinkling of Scotch burr and Irish brogue in all the delegations.

But the impressive opening, with its traditional "Speech from the Throne," delivered by the Governor-General in his rôle of personal representative of the King, sets the imperial note of this conference. It serves to remind the delegates that they meet as subjects of King George V.

One Empire Bond Left

Allegiance to the crown is the one legal bond of Empire left—and even that bond is being repudiated by the present Government of the Irish Free State. If imperial unity is to be given more tangible outlines, trade channels must be deepened and diked. Otherwise the Dominions may carve out separate policies for themselves that will render their community of interest with the mother country less and less real.

That is the way the matter appears to most of the delegations assembled at Ottawa, as the opening speeches clearly indicated. To the Irish Free State delegates, in spite of the strained relations with the United Kingdom, the conference seems to promise opportunities for useful bargains.

In its atmosphere, on neutral territory, so to speak, and discreetly behind the scenes, a solution may even be found for other than economic issues, e. g., the troublesome difference over the purely imperial character of the arbitral tribunal accepted "in principle" by both sides in the dispute over the land annuities. If matters in Ireland do not move so rapidly that the Free State delegation has to return home, perhaps a formula acceptable to both sides may be found also in the controversy over the oath of allegiance.

There may well be something of the mood of Kipling's "Recessional" brooding over this conference, then, in spite of its primarily economic character. With the air not yet cleared of echoes from Lausanne of the conference on war debts and reparations, and with disarmament still in the balance at Geneva, Great Britain turns to a no less difficult task: she must increase the volume of her trade with the overseas Empire to make good losses elsewhere.

Yet at the same time England must pursue, as the Prince of Wales reminded her on the eve of the conference, a policy that will not jeopardize her trade with the rest of the world, with which almost two-thirds of her total interchange of goods is still carried on. It must be a freeing, not a further dislocation, of world trade that will mark the true success of this conference.

Put to Critical Test

The difficulty of bringing about this result through an extension of tariff preferences and the adoption of import quotas and joint currency policy is not minimized by the delegates, even the most hopeful. To achieve this result British statesmanship is about to be put to its supreme test. The art of conference by compromise, coöperative adjustment of differences of interest in committee, must be practiced by all the national delegations present.

Broadly speaking, the British need is to increase her share of the manufactured goods which the dominions and dependencies import. The "Empire Free Traders" and other crusaders for a self-sufficient Empire point to the impressive total purchased by this overseas empire from foreign countries—something like $1,650,000,000 in a year like 1929.

They like to assert—though on the very slimmest evidence—that England might have supplied, equally well, $1,250,000,000 of this huge total of foreign goods. That England already exported about $1,350,000,000 of her manufactures to the Empire in this extraordinary year seems to the newer imperialists only a proof of her capacity to expand to that amount indefinitely.

Like most advocates of tariff protection, they think that the question of price and range of consumer's choice are less important than sheltered markets. In this matter the Dominions are ideal for expansion.

Have Met Obligations

In the face of the severe depression that has been felt most by primary producers, the Dominions have maintained or increased their proportion of imports from Great Britain. Hard-pressed as they have been, they have not in a single instance defaulted on their loans from England.

If they could be tied still more closely to the Mother Country the old mercantilist dream of complementary colonial and metropolitan markets would be realized. The Mother Country would do more manufacturing; the colonies would produce more wheat, wool, cotton, sugar, minerals, meat, dairy produce, timber, etc.

The Dominions, with inadequate markets for their products, rebuffed everywhere as Canada has been by the United States, are perfectly willing to penalize foreign countries in order to help Britain.

Canada can shift a considerable amount of her purchases of steel, coal, leather, and perhaps some amount of textiles and machinery from the United States to the United Kingdom. The latter, for the first time since the repeal of the Corn Laws, has a general tariff with substantial imperial exemptions or preferential rates. These preferences are to expire in November. Britain will attempt to use the retention of existing preferences for bargaining rather than their extension to new commodities. The Dominions, and India and the colonies too, wish the extension of the British tariff system to new commodities, in order to afford them preferential treatment in the world's greatest market.

Series of Agreements

The translation of this bargain into a series of agreements will be the main work of the conference. There is no desire anywhere except perhaps among "Empire Free Traders" to underestimate the complexity or the difficulty of the task. The mother country must face the fact that she cannot permit free entry of all Dominion products if she is to protect here own hard-put farmers.

Part of her market must be reserved for home producers — a necessity that political rulers dependent upon votes at home are not likely to forget. In order to be of any use to the rest of the Empire such a market as she does afford must raise the level of prices above the world levels.

This would not only penalize her consumers. It would stimulate production of commodities in areas, whose present difficulties arise largely from the artificial stimulus given to them during and just after the World War.

The most formidable obstacle, however, is the possibility that favors to the Dominions will provoke retaliatory tariff action in South America, particularly the Argentine, and in the important markets of the Scandinavian countries. With the best will in the world it is hard to see how Great Britain can raise the prices of wheat, meat, wool, cotton, jute, or minerals for the overseas Empire. Quota arrangements inevitably raise questions of price-fixing at some stage. And that is not the policy of the present English Government.

Radical Measures Unlikely

Radical measures are hardly to be expected from the Ottawa conference. It is barely possible that Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Prime Minister, may feel called upon as host to pay for the party by making the greater concessions to the mother country.

He might, as his opening speech indicated that he would, curb the high protectionist tendencies of his past supporters—the manufacturers. He would thus become a sort of new Sir Robert Peel for freer trade within the Empire. But the "infant industries" of the Dominions have in the past never failed to arouse sympathy for more protection, even against the mother country.

What will probably come out of the conference and what the delegates profess to hope is not a customs union for the Empire, but a series of bilateral agreements between particular parts. In these the free list for goods that do not compete will be extended by each side; and the comparative height of barriers against foreign competitors will likewise be substantially increased.

Imperial Rationalization

Preliminary agreements of a substantial nature appear already to have been reached between groups of British and Dominion industrialists on the apportioning of markets for specific types of goods. This type of what is called "imperial rationalization" is capable of being further implemented in some instances by official import quotas on foreign goods rather than on Empire goods. It is a type of agreement which has proved especially feasible for steel, coal and leather, but less so for textiles and cotton goods. It may prove to be quite as useful as tariff preferences.

A few matters of general policy require to be settled: the form of treaties — whether international in character; the length of their duration; the question of extending preferences outside the Empire; and, finally, the automatic extension within the Empire of any favors granted to foreign countries.

South Africa has a trade treaty with Germany that in theory extends all future preferences granted within the Empire also to Germany. This effectively ties her hands for the future. Mr. Havenga claimed in his opening speech that South Africa was not so fettered. Perhaps the treaty with Germany is to be denounced.

Canada has already denounced a trade treaty with France, partly to negotiate more freely at Ottawa. Great Britain herself must regain her freedom to stop "dumping" at the cost of denouncing important trade treaties, notably one with Germany.

Conflicting Currency Views

Some of the delegates, particularly those from Australia and New Zealand, come to the conference with the hope that by joint action some degree of currency inflation throughout the Empire may accomplish what tariffs do not.

If a common "reflationist" policy could raise the level of commodity prices, the Empire might, they think, lead the world back to prosperity. But there are lions also in this path. The Bank of England seems to be wedded to an eventual return to a gold standard, presumably disposing of the idea of England leading the organization of a league of "sterling exchange" states. But such a league would in any case be wider than the Empire.

South Africa is still on the gold standard and Canada's currency stands at a considerable exchange premium on sterling. It was clear from the opening speeches that they may be expected to view "reflationist" policies linked to sterling with somewhat different eyes than would Australia or New Zealand, debtor countries in a desperate plight, whose currencies stand at a considerable discount with relation to sterling, the former about 25 per cent. The Irish Free State, oddly enough the only Dominion whose currency is officially linked with sterling, has shown strong signs of disliking this link only less than the oath of allegiance and the payment of land annuities. Mr. de Valera may try to disrupt it, as well as the more intangible bond of allegiance to the Crown.

Lapse of Tariff Exemptions

The trump card of the British negotiators is one which it is dangerous to make much play with: it is the fact that the exemption from the general tariff now enjoyed by Dominion goods lapses automatically in November next. If satisfactory trade agreements are not reached, their advantage disappears in the wide range of preferences on most basic products, except wheat and meat, that they now enjoy.

The effective tariff weapon now in British hands has been demonstrated by the crushing effect of the special 20 per cent tariff duty levied upon the exports of the Free State to England in order to recoup the latter for the Irish land annuities which are being withheld by Mr. de Valera's Government. But the prompt retaliation of the Irish Free State has led to a tariff war of dangerous possibilities.

It is somewhat odd to find an important Free State delegation of 20 members at Ottawa. It speaks well for the advantages of holding this conference, which has been called by Mr. Baldwin the "decisive one for the economic future of the Empire," on Canadian soil. There the Irish and the Indian suspicion of a purely British show, somehow smacking of conspiracy, is dissipated. For there the British appear as guests, as they did as far back as another economic conference of Great Britain and her chief colonies held in Ottawa in 1894.

It is significant perhaps that the 1894 conference was able to work out joint action on the Pacific cable between Canada, the mother country and the Australian Dominions.

Prelude to World Conference

The real hope of this Imperial Conference does not lie in increasing barriers to world trade by still further raising tariffs against the outside world.

Its success must be measured, as Mr. Baldwin reminded the opening session of the conference, in terms of the stimulus that it might give to world trade by tearing down at least a portion of these tariff walls within the Empire. If the dry rot of commodity prices can be stayed over so considerable a proportion of the earth's surface by some common policy of a "reflation" of prices, the rest of the world may also profit. Debtor states everywhere must be relieved.

The watchword of the conference is this: "Let us in the British Empire lead the way for the rest of the world out of the slough of despond." If this is the case, Mr. Bruce's prediction at the opening session will be borne out: this conference will be simply the prelude to a world conference that must complete its work.

Ottawa Radio Lapse Not Anti-Irish Plot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ottawa, July 23

RUMORS of "international complications" started during the opening ceremonies of the Imperial Economic Conference when, in the midst of the speech of Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, leader of the Irish Free State delegation, a fade-out occurred in the world-wide radio broadcast.

Later newspaper correspondents were called before Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and liaison officer between the Empire officials and the press, and informed that the interruption had been due not to any dark plot for the discomfiture of the genial spokesman from the Emerald, but to "an unfortunate break-down in the amplifying apparatus."

Bruce Is Stalwart Leader at Ottawa

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Prime Minister for a record unbroken period, 1923-29, Mr. Stanley Melbourne Bruce—his name reveals his birthplace—is more widely known overseas than any other member of the present Australian Cabinet. Tall, dark, and well-groomed, he has returned to Parliament after a brief absence following the defeat of his Government and the loss of his own seat in 1929.

Mr. Bruce, a partner in a big Melbourne softgoods firm, first entered the Commonwealth House of Representatives in 1918, shortly after his return from the war, in which distinguished service won him several decorations. After attending school in Melbourne, he had gone to Cambridge University, England—a fact which has often led Labor members in the House to twit him regarding his "Cambridge manner."

His imperturbability in the face of any attack, however, proves disconcerting to his opponents. Mr. Bruce attended the League of Nations Conference in 1921; the Imperial and Economic Conferences in London in 1923, and the Imperial Conference in London in 1926. After the Ottawa Conference he will go on to England to take up office as Australia's first resident Minister in London.

Farley Seeks To Line Up All Party Factions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 22—With campaign plans of the Democratic presidential nominee, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, occupying the center of the New York political stage, Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, and Roosevelt generalissimo, is today embarked on a harmony move to round up votes in the eastern states for his candidate, to supplement those he confidently expects from the West and South.

In pursuance of this campaign strategy, Mr. Farley was in Massachusetts today with the expectation of bringing back with him the consent of Gov. Joseph B. Ely again to become the nominee of his party for Governor in the Bay State.

Governor Ely has not yet joined the procession to the Roosevelt standard, but the New York Governor is proceeding along the line of assurance that he is now prepared to take a more philosophical view of the defeat of his choice for the nomination, Mr. Afred E. Smith. Thus, the approach on Governor Ely is being made on the assumption that the latter's statement that he would not run for reelection this fall if Governor Roosevelt were the presidential nominee was not so much opposition as disinclination to enter the political arena again save in the interest of Mr. Smith, in whose success he felt a deep personal concern.

Meanwhile the Roosevelt campaign staff is beaming over the results of Mr. Farley's first rally into New Jersey yesterday when he addressed the organization of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, leader of the Garden State Democracy, in the interests of party harmony.

Mr. Farley paid a handsome tribute to the Jersey City Mayor for his sportsmanship in pledging support to the Roosevelt-Garner ticket, declaring that the Roosevelt forces had gloried in the steadfastness with which he had fought for the Smith candidacy, knowing that when the convention battle was over, the same skill and determination would be displayed in support of the delegates' choice.

Mr. Farley did not confine his complimentary references to Mayor Hague, but included Mr. John J. Raskob, his predecessor in the national chairmanship, and Mr. Jouett Shouse, erstwhile head of the national executive committee.

There came then from Mayor Hague the prediction of a "smashing victory" for Governor Roosevelt in New Jersey this November, and he instructed the state committee members to get out the crowds for a ratification meeting in honor of the party's standard bearer at Sea Girt on Aug. 27.

Meanwhile, political quarters in New York await the formal announcement by Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman that he is candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination this fall.

TWO TENDER CONTRACTS LET

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Two new lighthouse tenders, to be delivered within the next 10 months, have been contracted for by the Commissioner of Lighthouses. The Puzey & Jones Corporation, Wilmington, Del., secured the contract for building the Arbutus at $239,800. The United Dry Docks, Inc., New York, secured the contract for the Wistaria at $129,900.

IRISH ENTER HORSE SHOW

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—The Irish Free State horse show team has sent word it will compete in the national horse show at Madison Square Garden, Nov. 9-15 and in the Boston show, Oct. 25-31. The Irish also are expected again to enter the military jumping contests.

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MEXICAN PRESS DECLARED TIED 'LIKE GULLIVER'

Seminar Hears That Columns Are 'for Sale to Highest Bidders'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 23—Like a giant Gulliver, imprisoned by the cords with which the hands of the Lilliputians have enmeshed the enormous body, Señor Fernando Ramirez de Aguilar, an outstanding editorial writer of Mexico City, told the Seminar that Mexican newspapers, with a few exceptions, cannot move.

These bonds, which, he said, suppress "the true expressions of the journalist's feelings and prohibited the creative," were roundly scored by Señor de Aguilar.

"Today's journalism," he declared, "is an industry which has to provide fantastic dividends for its shareholders; a storehouse within the white columns of the paper offered for sale to the highest bidders—civil death to the generous ideas of the professional journalist, for he has to adjust himself to artificial interests and secret plans to enrich a few . . . a wardrobe wherein anything can be put with the condition that it brings an economic benefit. . . ."

The publishers, he continued, are at the mercy of the space buyers. The professional journalists can almost never comment and, at times, not even notice anything adversely affecting the advertisers' feelings. So, the advertiser has no fear of the newspaper even though he might commit any violation of the accepted code of ethics. "The immorality of the advertisers has to be suffered by the editors, if the latter want to live peacefully, and the independence of the newspapers becomes resigned, for they are also capitalists —slaves of their own system."

In regard to politics, Señor de Aguilar said, the situation here is not as bad as in the United States. Present-day journalism is far from being the mirror of Mexican political life. More than 85 per cent of the material written, he asserts, goes into the waste paper basket.

"Historians of the future," he continued, "will not be able to quench their thirst in the fountains of today's newspapers in order to write philosophical criticism of our day. With the exception of official and private documents of public interest, which are reproduced in the newspapers, everything else is trimmed to convenience. Truth is only told half way."

Yellow journalism, he said, is the cause of much evil and the subject of heated discussions in the newspaper fraternity. "This yellow journalism of the United States is colored 'red' in Mexico," he continued. "A fatal, morbid and immoral note is defended by the publishers so hotly, it would be easier to agree on the suppression of the society page (and of course, any scientific question) than deleting a bit of police news written by an imaginative reporter."

Limited circulation, he said, is due in part to illiteracy of the rural population. "The revolutionary government we now have is ardently fighting it; but it is easy to understand that, naturally, it is impossible or very hard to open the furrow of knowledge among the adults. The fight is going on with great brilliancy among the children. The publishers shall have to wait until today's children grow."

Another obstacle to circulation, he pointed out, is the high price of pulp paper. This paper is virtually a monoply in the hands of one manufacturer, and the cost is so high, he states, that it makes the eventual sales price of the papers in the streets almost prohibitive.

Brakes Are Off Wheels of Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

start buying; and they need credit to finance purchases. Then, too, more money in the pockets of farmers makes it a little easier for them to lay in supplies. They buy goods, wholesalers put in orders and factories start up. The movement begins slowly.

Recently, bond prices have shown material gains as the possibility of earnings slightly brightened; stock prices have remained on a flat line for more than a month. Then, too, several municipal and commercial bond issues have been floated in the past few weeks. This is considered significant, for over a long period no one has dared to offer such issues.

The Glass-Steagall bill, meanwhile, has done real service by permitting open market transactions, which have figuratively filled the credit trough with water, whenever the horse gets thirsty. Since Feb. 24 the Reserve System has placed $600,000,000 of government securities back of reserve notes. The additional credit has been absorbed, in part, by paying off member banks' indebtedness to the Reserve Banks, by meeting a loss of $500,000,000 in gold, and by providing an increase in circulation of about $200,000,000 to meet hoarding demands.

Today currency supply is ample, money in circulation is $5,700,000, gold coverage has been safely reduced from about 80 to 56.3 per cent, and the gold supply is increasing.

Hoover's Statement

The full text of the President's statement follows:

I have today signed the Home Loan Bank bill. This institution has been created on the general lines advocated by me in a statement to the press on Nov. 13 last. It is the outcome of the national conference on home ownership which represented every part of the country.

Its purpose is to establish a series of discount banks for home mortgages, performing a function for home owners somewhat similar to that performed in the commercial field by the Federal Reserve Bank through their discount facilities.

There are to be eight to 12 such banks established in different parts of the country with a total capital of $125,000,000 to be initially subscribed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Building and loan associations, savings banks, insurance companies, etc., are to be eligible for membership in the system. Member institutions are required to subscribe for stock of the home loan banks and to absorb gradually the capital and they may borrow from the banks upon their notes to be secured by the collateral of sound home mortgages.

The home loan banks are in turn to obtain the resources required by them through the issue of debentures and notes. These notes have back of them the obligation of the members, the mortgages pledges as securities of such obligations and the capital of the home loan bank themselves. The debentures and notes thus have a triple security.

Government Not Involved

The creation of these institutions does not involve the Government in business except in the initial work of the reconstruction corporation, and the setting up of the board in Washington to determine standards of practice.

The cost of this board in Washington is to be paid by the home loan banks and the banks are to be owned and run by their members.

In effect it is using the good offices of the Government and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to set up coöperative action among these member institutions to mobilize their credit and resources. There are several thousand institutions eligible for membership. The purpose of the system is both to meet the present emergency and to build up home ownership on more favorable terms than exist today.

The immediate credit situation has for the time being in many parts of the country restricted the activities of building and loan associations, savings banks and other institutions making loans for home purposes, in such fashion that they are not only unable to extend credit for the acquirement of new homes but in thousands of instances they have been unable to renew existing mortgages with resultant foreclosures and great hardships.

A considerable part of our unemployment is due to stagnation in residential construction. There has been overbuilding in certain localities in boom years but there has been far less than normal construction of new homes for three years in pace with the increase of population and there is thus a shortage which, while now obscured by present huddling, will become evident with the first stage of recovery.

Nearly 200,000 new homes are erected annually in normal times which with initial furnishings contribute $2,000,000,000 to construction and other industries.

Immediate Demand

A survey by the Department of Commerce shows that there are localities in which there is today an immediate demand for homes amounting from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 which could be undertaken at once if financing were available. Thus the institution should serve to immediately increase employment.

In the long view we need at all times to encourage home ownership and for such encouragement it must be possible for home owners to obtain long-term loans payable in installments.

These institutions should provide the method for bringing into continuous and steady action the great home loaning associations which is so greatly restricted due to present pressure.

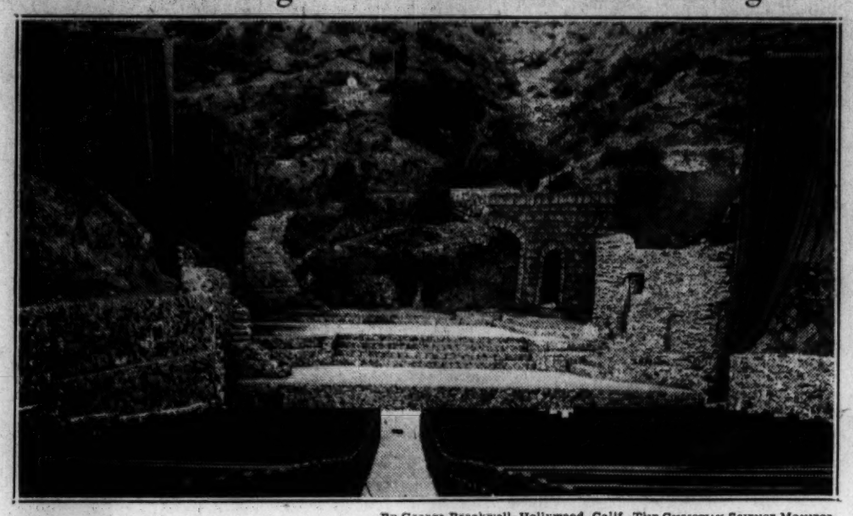
There was attached to the bill by the Congress a rider for the limited extension of the old national bank currency. I am advised by the Treasury that in the practical working of this provision it will not result in inflation.

The Comptroller of the Currency informs me that:

This section of the bill runs counter to the general loan established through the Federal Reserve Act, intended gradually to do away with an inflexible bond secured currency and represents a backward step in currency and banking legislation, but in view of the fact that the provisions are limited to a three-year period I do not feel justified in recommending that the bill be vetoed, more especially as it is a rider to an important and constructive piece of legislation to which it bears no relation.

I do not, therefore, feel that the amendment is such as would warrant refusal to approve the measure which means so much to hundreds of thousands of home owners, is such a contribution to their relief; such a contribution to establishment of home ownership, and such an aid to immediate increase of employment.

'Oberammergau of the West' in New Setting



By George Brookwell, Hollywood, Calif.-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PILGRIMAGE PLAY THEATER AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Spectacle Play About Jesus Opens for Its Twelfth Season

Pilgrimage Play Housed This Year in Natural Theater Hewn Out of Hollywood Hills With Setting Like That of Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—For the twelfth year, the Pilgrimage Play among the Hollywood hills has opened for a season's presentation of Catherine Weatherill Stevenson's transcription of the gospels relating to the earthly career of Jesus.

But it is not the little wooden theater which for a decade housed this unique production and which was visited by thousands of persons during those years. That was burned in 1930. It is a splendid new concrete structure that has opened with permanent stages and settings cut out from the adaptable California sandstone and furnished with all modern conveniences. It was erected last year at a cost of $350,000.

Outside the theater, shrubs and rare trees indigenous to Palestine have been transplanted as a gift from the Bel Air Garden Club. They form an extensive and colorful beautification project, setting off the somber, brown hills which surround the theater at the gateway to Cahuenga Pass.

Sometimes referred to as the West's Oberammergau, the Pilgrimage Play describes in 12 episodes the Biblical story relating to Jesus from the birth of the babe in the manger to the resurrection and the ascension. It does not, however, portray the crucifixion, as does the Oberammergau production. This incident is described by a centurion.

In selecting texts for the play, the transcriber decided that words and episodes should be taken from all four gospels without indulging preferences or opinions regarding the merit of any one statement. Only where the report is not entirely in accord has preference been given to the most consistent record.

The words spoken in the part of Christus, or Jesus, are in exact accord with the King James version of the Bible. No word has been added or altered, and, in the opinion of the producers, whatever transposition of phrases has been made probably is no greater than that made by various compilers and translaters of the original record.

Actors are selected for the play according to their ability and sincerity as artists and according to their responsiveness to the spiritual aspect of the interpretations required of them. This means that professional talent must be recruited, and since the season lasts only from six to ten weeks, complete control cannot be exercised over the cast during the year.

Careful management thus has been required by the producers in their efforts to secure a faithful portrayal of the Biblical drama. They have sought to maintain among the personnel of the cast a high standard of conduct both in the theater and outside. The members have been required to do nothing which might disillusion an observer who might temporarily have identified him with a Biblical character. Actors are not permitted to smoke, use loud, rough language, or act in any unseemly manner.

The theater management, moreover, has been anxious to build up for itself actors who have been trained in the traditions surrounding the Pilgrimage Play. So, for the first time, this season's cast includes a group of young actors from Los Angeles churches who fill minor posts and who may grow up with the enterprise to fulfill major responsibilities as they increase in understanding of the Bible.

Included in the complete cast this season are 118 persons, many of whom have played regularly for years. Some of the principals even started with the first production in 1920 as children. Mr. Thomas Miller, for instance, who plays the part of Thomas, has been with the production since it started. So has Mr. Jeffrey Williams, who takes the part of an old shepherd. Mr. Clive Oliver, who takes the part of James, has been with the play for eight years, and Mr. Lafayette McKee has played Caiaphas for 10 years.

Mr. Ian McClaren, British and American actor, enacts the lead as Christus for the fifth consecutive season after having fulfilled a recent engagement in New York. Mary Magdalene is played by Miss Genevieve Hamper. Miss Harriett Lorraine plays Mary, the mother of Jesus. Miss Adda Gleason plays Mary of Bethany. Recently Mr. John Alexander became a member of the cast to play Peter.

The play is directed by Mr. Phil Whiting, well known in California for his work with out-of-doors festivals and dramas.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. John A. Gustus, Detroit, Mich.
John A. Gustus Jr., Detroit, Mich.
Margaret E. Cook, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Christine Birrell Kimball, Albany, N. Y.
C. G. Stevenson, Des Moines, Iowa.
Beatrice A. Stevenson, Des Moines, Iowa.
Joseph Williamson, Carlisle, Eng.
Mrs. Lucy Williamson, Carlisle, Eng.
Mrs. William E. Flick, Aurora, Ore.
Muriel C. Shaw, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Jules A. Reitz, Park Ridge, Ill.
Mrs. Ruth A. Reitz, Park Ridge, Ill.
Ed. A. Sweeney, New York, N. Y.
N. T. Redman, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ida C. Bamforth, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. A. W. Fisher, Painesville, Ohio.
Mrs. Effie Pease, Painesville, Ohio.
Miss Selma Cohen, New York, N. Y.
Miss Julie Cohen, New York, N. Y.
Carl M. Williams, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Carl M. Williams, Jacksonville, Fla.
E. A. Cox, Leeds, Eng.
Mrs. Miriam Packer, East Weymouth, Mass.
S. E. Horsley, Weymouth, Mass.
Edward Packer, East Weymouth, Mass.

German Women In Arms Against Discrimination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREIBURG (Freisgau)—A sense of injustice is growing among women of Germany in connection with a new law which gives the authorities the right to dismiss married women employees, even after they have been appointed to permanent posts.

In Germany, it is now possible for any married woman to receive her dismissal if, in the opinion of the authorities and of a jury of her own acquaintances, her private circumstances appear able to stand the strain of unemployment.

The fact that an indemnity is paid to the dismissed woman is not considered sufficient to compensate for the general policy, which is held by influential associations of both men and women to offend against the basis of equality contained in the German Constitution.

The tendency of the German woman, it is pointed out, is to quit work upon marriage. Before 1923, the post and telegraphs administration recorded the voluntary resignation of 80 per cent of their women employees on account of marriage.

But economic pressure is forcing women to earn, in spite of natural inclinations, and the injustice of dismissing those who hold civil service posts while allowing the employment of those engaged in lower forms of wage-earning activity is raising adverse comment all over the country.

SELENIUM ADDED TO CANADA'S METALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Selenium is the latest addition to the refined metal products now being produced in Canada, and in the near future this by-product of copper refining will form one of the chief products of the new refinery of Montreal. The chief market of selenium is in the glass industry, where it is used as a colorizer and for neutralizing other colors. In the manufacture of rubber products it serves as a vulcanizing and accelerating agent and because of its properties of increasing the resistance of rubber to abrasion up to as high as 80 per cent, it is believed that it may have a large potential market in the industry.

Characterized by a unique action toward light which has made possible the development of the photo-electric cell, or "electric eye," the key to television and science's long arm for measuring the intensity of light, selenium is attracting considerable interest at the refinery here, as its vast possibilities are visualized.

Latin America Has Adopted 125 Constitutions in 122 Years

Much Actual Progress Made by Southern Republics in the Last Century, Hispanic Conference Is Told by Educator

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23 — One hundred and twenty-five constitutions were adopted by 20 Latin-American countries during the 1810-1932 period. Argentina, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, not to mention the smaller nations, have had many. Peru had 16, Bolivia 12. Behind these changes went the fundamental desire for progress in political democracy.

That the Latin-American peoples have been adepts in the "purifying changes" of the last century and more, and that actual progress in the right direction has been made, Prof. N. A. N. Cleven, University of Pittsburgh, told members of the First Annual Seminar Conference on Hispanic-American Affairs at the George Washington University here yesterday.

The frequent coup d'états, or revolutions, in the South American countries, he said, were not merely a turnover in the faction controlling the Government, but a change in the fundamental laws. He admitted, however, that "lack of stability was due to the frailties of human nature, and the interplay of ambitious men bent upon possession of personal power, prestige and glory."

Still he believed that while there was far too little regard for law and order, justice and security, and far too "much ignorance of economic laws, that such features were by no means peculiar to Hispanic America, but existed throughout the world."

While the constitutions of the Latin-American governments are similar to those of France, Holland and the United States, Professor Cleven warned that they must not be accepted as having been copied from them. The framers of these instruments had tried to write a fundamental law for the country and the people that best suited the political needs. Consequently the influence of the United States was far less than generally believed.

Turning from the subject of politics, Prof. Roy W. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania, told, at some length, of "a diplomacy which gained for the United States its first overseas possessions." Strangely enough, he said, they came through the desire for fertilizer.

In the 1850s it seems agriculture, especially in the upper South, complained that it was falling behind and losing out. A remedy was known in guano. But guano was found largely along the western coast of South America, and, like nitrate, later, was expensive. The American farmers, therefore, looked to the American Government to bring about a reduction in prices.

The principal supply of guano was located on the Chincha Islands off Peru. The Peruvian Government, for loans from a British firm, sold all guano supplies to this firm, which in turn marketed the fertilizer at a high price. The British firm had agents in the United States and guano could be purchased only at a prohibitive figure.

Unexpectedly, in 1852, word came that guano had been located on the Lobos Islands, off Peru. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, maintained that the islands belonged to the United States by right of discovery, and sent a war vessel to protect this right. His claim could not "hold water."

Next came a report that guano had been found on the Galapagos Islands, off Peru, whereupon the United States representatives at Quito was instructed to gain exclusive privileges. A treaty was signed, but unfortunately the discovery was soon made that "there was no guano."

However, in Venezuela during 1852 Avis Island provided a decided flurry. Boston merchants had discovered guano and started to remove it. Philadelphia merchants persuaded the Venezuelans to drive the New Englanders away and to grant the Philadelphia company an exclusive contract. The Department of State tried to gain redress for the first group and promote the contract of the second, that, in any case, America would receive cheaper guano.

A New York firm happened along, learned of what was taking place, and, unwilling to meet the fate of the Boston firm, went about arranging for the United States Government to assume "the protection for all concerned." The result was the law of 1856 providing that guano islands, properly recorded at the Department of State, became possessions of the United States.

Under this act the American Government gained its first overseas islands, Jarvis, Baker, Howland, Navassa, and others in the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, some of which it still holds. Thus American overseas expansion began with the desire for fertilizer.

ENGLAND TO WAR ON DRUG TRADE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Scotland Yard has detailed some of its ablest detectives to investigate the illicit sources of narcotic drug peddling, a revival of which has recently been noticed in London. Alien immigration and customs officers at seaports and airports have been instructed to watch for signs of the traffic.

Application of severe legislation against drug peddlers apparently stamped out the evil a few years ago. The revival is believed to have been caused by a relaxation in supervision resulting from economy cuts in law enforcement personnel.

PROF. R. A. FESSENDEN

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 23 (AP)—Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden, who passed on here yesterday, won wide fame and substantial wealth by his inventions in radio and other fields. At one time he was associated with Thomas A. Edison. He retired five years ago. Among his achievements were the invention of the radio compass, the electrically driven battleship and numerous safety devices for submarines. The Scientific American gold medal for promoting safety at sea was won by Professor Fessenden in 1929.

Old New England Homes Take Notice; Arizona Exhibits House Erected in 790

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The "dated" history of the United States was pushed back to the year 790 Thursday with announcement by the Smithsonian Institution that a house, identified as having been built that year, has been found by an archæological expedition near the Puerce River in eastern Arizona.

This "dated" house, built when Charlemagne was growing up to be Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and when the Danes were invading England, will take a lot of guesswork out of America's ancient history. It reveals as definitely as a history book when its builders, the early Pueblo Indians, were flourishing in the Southwest.

The tree growth rings in the roof timbers made it possible to "date" the house, said Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts Jr., leader of the expedition.

This was done by comparing the growth rings with the famous "tree ring calendar" invented by Dr. A. E. Douglass of the University of Arizona. The calendar shows how tree rings have varied in thickness each year for many centuries past. Finding a series of rings in the calendar that matches the rings in a tree, shows when the tree grew.

The timbers, with their rings, have been preserved through 11 centuries because they were charred by a fire that partially destroyed the house. The roof collapsed, preserving a complete set of house furnishings of the style of 790 A. D. The house itself was little more than a shallow pit roofed over with poles, brush and plaster.

Knowing the date of the old house is important, said Smithsonian archæologists, because it was built almost at the beginning of the rise of the pueblo "civilization," one of the most remarkable in the New World before the coming of the Whites.

WORLD SUNDAY SCHOOL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 23 (AP)—The steamer American Legion today brought 150 delegates from the United States to the world Sunday school convention, which opens here Monday.

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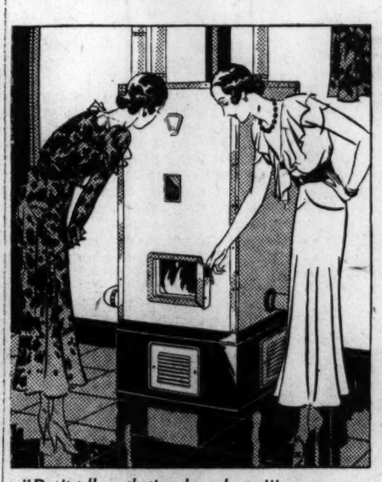
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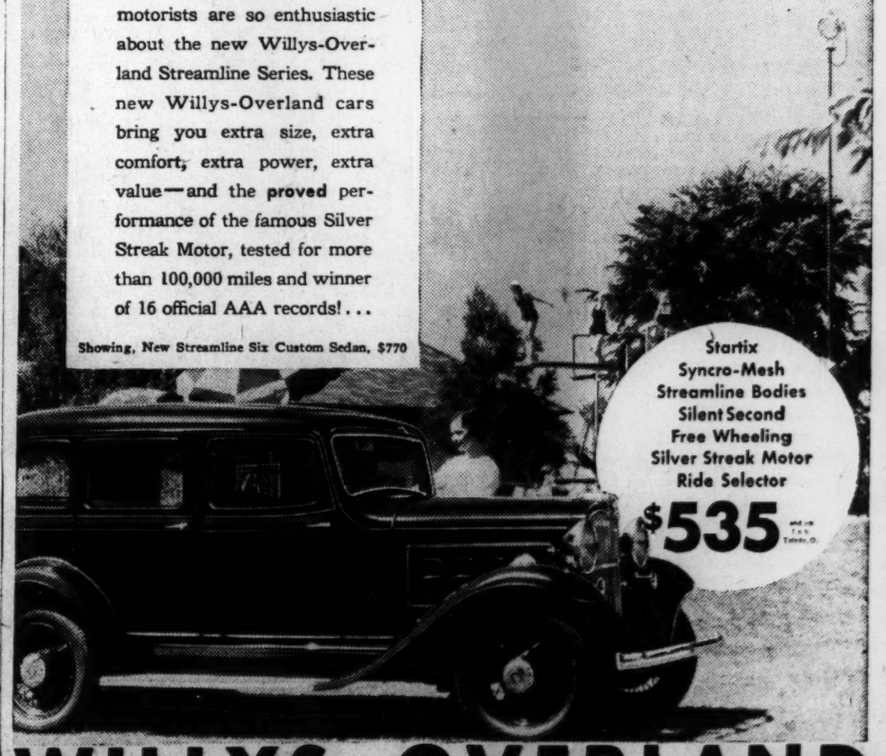
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NUMBER NEARLY 1500 ATHLETES

Continue to Arrive at Olympic Village—Nations Seeking 1940 Games

LOS ANGELES, July 23 (AP)—The incessant tramp of the world's greatest athletes marching toward the 1932 Olympic Games continued yesterday, swelling the number of total competitors in training here to approximately 1500.

America, Brazil and Switzerland were represented in the delegation of more than 100 athletes whose names in a few short days may be spoken in every language as the cosmopolitan contests get under way, July 30 to Aug. 14.

Brazil's was the largest contingent of the day, consisting of 69 athletes, who put into Los Angeles Harbor aboard the Itaquice, an auxiliary ship of the Brazilian Navy.

Fifty thousand bags of coffee were loaded in the hold of the ship, to be sold here to pay the expenses of the South American delegations. A partial sale of the cargo was to be attempted here immediately as the invading group, figuratively speaking, was down to its last peso.

Mildred "Babe" Didrikson, was the ringleader of the party of 16 women track and field stars which followed closely on the heels of the main American delegation that arrived yesterday.

The fact that 12 nations, including Argentina and Japan, have filed applications seeking the twelfth Olympics in 1940, emphasizes the world interest in them, Count Henri de Baillet-Latour of Belgium, president of the International Olympic Committee, declared on his arrival yesterday.

"The Olympic idea is stronger now than ever," he said. "We are assured of tremendous response to the Los Angeles games, considering present world conditions."

Tom Blankenberg, 200-meter backstroke swimmer of the Los Angeles A. C., who won a place on the United States team in the trials last week at Cincinnati, was disqualified by the American Olympic Committee yesterday on the grounds that he had professionalized himself by working as a life guard.

While the committee was undecided, it was understood that Donald R. Horn, Northwestern University star who finished fourth, would take Blankenberg's place. Blankenberg tied with E. J. Moles of the New York A. C. in the trials in 2m. 55 4-5s. with Basil Frances of Boston, third.

COCHRANE LEADS A'S TO 8-4 VICTORY

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	62	29	.681
Philadelphia	56	39	.589
Cleveland	53	38	.582
Washington	51	42	.548
Detroit	48	40	.545
St. Louis	40	49	.449
Chicago	30	58	.341
Boston	22	67	.247

RESULTS JULY 22

Philadelphia 8, Washington 4.
Boston at New York (postponed).
Other clubs not scheduled.

Mickey Cochrane led the Philadelphia Athletics to an 8-to-4 victory over the Washington Senators yesterday, in the only American League game played. The triumph gives the second-place A's a margin of one full game over the third-place Cleveland Indians. The Boston-New York contest was postponed because of rain.

Connie Mack's star catcher went to bat five times against Washington pitchers, hit a single, double, triple and homer, drove in four runs and scored three times himself. His home run came in the third inning with Max Bishop on base. George Walberg went the distance for the champions, although touched for 15 hits. The Senators used poor judgment running the bases and lost a number of chances. Manush and West each had three safeties for the Senators. The score:

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	8	10	0
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	15	1

Batteries — Walberg and Cochrane; Crowder, Marberry, Brown and Berg, Maple. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Geisel and Guthrie. Time—2h. 5m.

UNITED STATES IS WINNER OF DOUBLES

STADE ROLAND GARROS, Paris, July 23 (AP) — The United States today won the doubles match to take a lead of 2 to 1 over Germany in the interzone final of Davis Cup play, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn defeating Daniel Prenn and Gottfried von Cramm 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

The American combination, veterans of three Davis Cup campaigns, held the upper hand throughout except for one game in the second set, when the Germans led 3—2, and sent the United States into the final two singles matches favored to win and challenge France for the trophy.

WEBBER WINS MAINE TITLE

ORONO, Me., July 23 (AP)—Charles Webber, Bangor golfer, yesterday won the Maine amateur open golf crown by defeating John Boyd of Portland, 1 up, in the championship round over the Penobscot Valley course. Webber gained the title round Thursday by putting out the defending champion, Isaac Merrill Jr. of Camden. Two up at the end of yesterday's early round of 1 holes, Webber ran his margin to five as he and Boyd went into the final round in the afternoon. Boyd, driving beautifully, cut the lead a single hole going to the eighteenth.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	68	32	.680
Chattanooga	64	34	.653
Nashville	45	47	.489
Little Rock	45	50	.474
Birmingham	45	53	.459
Knoxville	43	57	.430
New Orleans	43	57	.430
Atlanta	37	60	.381

RESULTS JULY 22

Chattanooga 4, Atlanta 1.
Nashville 18, Knoxville 1.
Memphis 7, Birmingham 4.
Memphis 5, Birmingham 2 (7 innings).
Only games scheduled.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	66	47	.584
Hollywood	65	48	.575
San Francisco	59	51	.536
Los Angeles	58	53	.523
Seattle	54	58	.482
Oakland	50	62	.446
Sacramento	50	63	.442
Missions	46	66	.411

RESULTS JULY 22

San Francisco 6, Oakland 5.
Los Angeles 8, Sacramento 4.
Missions 6, Seattle 4.
Hollywood 3, Portland 1.

MILLER SURE TO WIN TITLE

Pete of Chicago and R. L. of Jacksonville Meet in Final

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23 (AP) — The national pubic links golf championship will go to a lad named Miller, who has just trimmed 21, but whether it will be Chicago's stocky, black-haired Pete Miller, or Jacksonville's slender, blond R. L. Miller, remains to be told after 36 holes of play today.

The Chicago Miller eliminated Talbot Boyer of Portland, Ore., 3 and 2 in the semifinal round here yesterday.

The Jacksonville Miller, native of Nashville, Ga., ousted Al Campbell of Seattle, Wash., 3 and 2.

Pete Miller downed Joe Nichols, medalist, in the morning round and his seven years of golfing experience among Chicago's younger golfers and the fact he won the Chicago city title three years ago gave him an edge in the final match.

It is Pete Miller's first try at the national title. The Floridian, however, went to St. Louis in 1929 and to Philadelphia in 1928, but failed by one stroke to qualify in either. He was runnerup this year in the Jacksonville city tournament. He has played steady golf here, however, and downed Oliver C. Sleppy in the third round yesterday to get a place in the semifinals. The summary:

NATIONAL PUBLIC LINKS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Talbot Boyer, Portland, Ore., defeated Abe Fordham, St. Paul, 6 and 5.
Pete Miller, Chicago, defeated Joe Nichols, Long Beach, 1 up.
R. L. Miller, Jacksonville, defeated Oliver C. Sleppy, Long Beach, 3 and 2.
Al Campbell, Seattle, defeated Curtis Bryan, Jacksonville, 4 and 3.

Semifinal Round

Pete Miller, Chicago, defeated Talbot Boyer, Portland, 3 and 2.
R. L. Miller, Jacksonville, defeated Al Campbell, Seattle, 3 and 2.

Mangin Hits His Real Net Stride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., July 23—Gregory S. Mangin hit his real stride for the first time since he returned from Europe yesterday, and as a result galloped through to the semifinals round of the singles in the invitation tennis tournament of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, over the recent winner of the Longwood Bowl singles, David N. Jones, of New York, by the top heavy score of 6—1, 6—2, 6—1. The Newark player, one of the few refused to combine against the Sea Bright management in the players attempt to obtain better treatment there, was all over the court in his play, and with Jones weak on control and service, the entire match lasted less than half an hour.

Clifford S. Sutter, intercollegiate champion, had a real battle on his hands before he eliminated J. Gilbert Hall, even though the latter was below form on service most of the match. Only in the third set was Hall at all good, and he captured that set easily. But Sutter had more in reserve, and forcing net play in the fourth set, held Hall on the defensive and won easily, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Keith Gledhill, the former intercollegiate title holder, took matters rather easy against R. Berkeley Bell, but had enough to spare to win in four sets, at 6—4, 6—8, 6—1, 7—5. He was at match point half a dozen times in the final set before he clinched the match.

The fourth winner was Wilbur F. Coen Jr., who had little trouble in defeating the former protégé of Vincent Richards, Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, whose continuation in the tournament was due to the default at match point of the third seeded player, Bryan Grant Jr., on Wednesday. Coen found the Yonkers youth well within his powers, and came through by a score of 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

The remaining second - round match in the doubles was completed, with Hall and Fritz Mercur winning easily from Martin Buxby and Jerome Lang, a new combination, 6—3, 6—2. The summary:

CRESCENT INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Singles Qnarterfinal

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.
Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Dr. E. H. McCauliff, Yonkers, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.
Keith Gledhill, Santa Baraba, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—4, 6—8, 6—1, 7—5.
Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated David N. Jones, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Second Round

J. G. Hall and Fritz Mercur defeated Martin Buxby and Jerome Lang, 6—3, 6—2.

DR. ALEKHINE STAYS IN LEAD OF CHESS

BERN, Switz., July 23 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine, world's champion, yesterday conquered Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia in the seventh round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament, and as a result Dr. Alekhine remained in first place while Flohr dropped into a tie for second.

Hans Johner defeated Professor Rivier, Switzerland; Dr. Henneberger defeated Gygli, Switzerland; Dr. Alekhine defeated Flohr; Paul Johner, Swizerland, vs. Dr. Bernstein, France, adjourned; Dr. Euwe defeated Colin, Swizerland; Sultan Khan defeated Dr. Voellmy, Switzerland; Grob defeated Dr. Staehelin, Switzerland; Dr. Naegeli defeated Bogoljubow, Germany.

Adjourned Games: Bogoljubow, Germany, defeated Gygli, Switzerland—fifth round. Gygli, Switzerland, drew with Professor Rivier, Switzerland—sixth round.

LOS ANGELES WATERPOLOISTS LEAD

PASADENA, Calif., July 23 (AP)—Waterpoloists of the Los Angeles A. C. jumped into the lead for the right to represent the United States in the Olympic Games yesterday, defeating the Hollywood A. C. 7 to 2 and the New York A. C. 10 to 2. After its surprise defeat in the morning, the Illinois club came back to trounce Hollywood 7 to 1 in the other game on the program. Phil Daubenspeck, L. A. A. C. forward, scored four goals in the game against Hollywood and then collected eight against the New York A. C.

WINDSOR CRICKETERS LOSE

WINDSOR, Ont., July 23 (AP)—The border cities cricketers were dismissed for 94 runs and 15 wickets in their innings against the touring Australians yesterday. Art Bach was top scorer for Windsor with 18 runs. Fleetwood-Smith accounted for eight wickets, Malley for five and McCabe two.

WHITE SOX PURCHASE TWO

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—Third Baseman English and Pitcher Archie Weis of the Hutchinson (Kan.) baseball team have been purchased by the Chicago White Sox. They reported for duty yesterday.

SPORTS BRITISH

THE WIMBLEDON LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor Wimbledon

A GENERAL retrospective view of the All England Club's 1932 championships is obscured by H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. For it seems, somehow, that this easy-going young Californian was the only person at the meeting who played lawn tennis. In the final of the men's singles, H. W. Austin of Great Britain produced the sort of thing that is generally understood to be tennis of the highest grade; but it was as utterly futile against Vines as the score, 6—4, 6—2, 6—0, suggests. Vines went through Wimbledon as a dual personality on the court; indeed, he masked his batteries so well that the classic "last eight," when it was arrived at, was described as the most "open" ever seen. That considered observation of the experts becomes almost laughable in the light of subsequent events. The critics were led astray in their judgments by the other Vines, whom we will call Vines No. 2. He pulled down the stock of Vines No. 1 by losing a most unimpressive and languid match with H. O. Hopman of Australia in the London championships which preceded Wimbledon, and he held it down by making heavy weather of the early rounds here, dropping a set to H. S. Burrows, for example, and going to 7—5 against E. du Plaix.

One cannot recall a champion who made mistakes so wholeheartedly as did Vines. In his "off" moments, he would hit ball after ball halfway up the net, and the margin of error on his volleys was occasionally breath-taking. But Vines No. 2 ambled his unhurried course (incidentally turning the tables on Hopman at 7—5, 6—2, 7—5) until the semifinal round. Then he stepped out of the picture and left the rest of the job to Vines No. 1, the greatest young lawn tennis player ever seen at Wimbledon. What had been the intermittent flash became the standard brilliance, and, in the dazzling beam of it, all preconceived values had to be readjusted.

* * *

PRESS EXPERTS ARE SURPRISED

The occupants of the press box here would not feel misjudged if they were described as hard-boiled, so far as lawn tennis is concerned. It takes much to move them, for they have seen the stars rise and wane in steady sequence. It is significant, therefore, that the victory of Vines over Jack Crawford, in the semifinal round, knocked them sideways. They expected the American to win, but they never expected him to release such a devastating flow of precise power. From this point onward, there was no informed student of the game who expected Austin to win the final unless Vines No. 2 reappeared on the court.

There had been expectations that the Vines-Crawford match might be rather somnambulistic, for Vines (No. 2, of course) had meandered through earlier contests with a detached and introspective air, and the Australian passed along like an automaton, dealing out cunning backhand and forehand strokes which opponents seemed obliged to return within easy reach of his broadheaded racket. Anticipation went completely awry, for the peaceful Crawford was blown off the court by a California cyclone of enormous velocity. The ball became a white blur, whizzing from improbable starting points to impossible destinations.

Meanwhile "Bunny" Austin, bigger chested than formerly and with some hint of ferocity infused at last into his essentially artistic game, had beaten Jiro Satoh of Japan in straight sets, and had become the first Englishman to appear in the final round since Randolph C. Lycett faced the giant Australian, Gerald L. Patterson, in 1922. Could he bring back the singles championship to the home of the game, which it left 23 years ago? The nation had great expectations, and it was not Austin's fault that they were not realized. It was all the work of Vines No. 1, who took control of the situation in the final after Vines No. 2 had conceded a few games in the first set. From that point there was only one man in it. And he was not Austin.

* * *

SPEED IMPORTANT IN MODERN TIMES

The result emphasises the importance of speed in modern lawn tennis. Vines is no cleverer than Austin in courtcraft, he is no more active, and his stroke production is not so pleasing to watch. But under his wide cloth cap is an eye that takes unerring aim and in his long arm lies that perfect timing which produces superlative power. His first three strokes in a driving rally may be ordinary, but the fourth is super. Sometimes it is the first and not the fourth which is super. There were strokes which Austin literally did not see; and obviously you cannot put up very effective opposition to the invisible. Vines can be written into history as the hardest-hitting young player of championship caliber ever seen, Tilden included; and if the individual exception which he represents is to become the standard article of the future, then present conceptions of the game in Britain will have to be rejected altogether.

Kent, Yorkshire Maintain Places

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	L'st	LFI	BFI	AWR	Pts
Kent	10	2	1	5	2	178
Yorkshire	10	2	2	1	3	175
Sussex	9	0	2	2	3	163
Nottinghamshire	9	3	3	1	1	157
Lancashire	5	2	5	3	3	121
Surrey	4	9	2	2	2	119
Middlesex	5	3	5	5	0	115
Hampshire	6	5	1	4	1	111
Somersetshire	4	3	2	6	3	100
Leicestershire	4	7	6	1	1	97
Warwickshire	3	4	5	6	2	96
Derbyshire	4	7	3	3	2	91
Essex	3	9	2	3	0	64
Glamorganshire	2	7	2	7	1	63
Northamptonshire	2	8	3	2	2	59
Gloucestershire	2	10	3	1	2	56
Worcestershire	1	9	1	3	4	47

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 23—Kent and Yorkshire maintain their positions at the head of the table in the English intercounty cricket competition as the result of wins in their most recent matches; but Sussex, third on the list, lost ground through failure to beat Lancashire after gaining a lead on the first innings. Sussex, which is the only county this season to preserve an undefeated record, has been in great form during the last few weeks, having won four matches straight off the reel; but Lancashire proved tougher opposition than was expected and the Southerners had to be content with first-innings points.

In this match at Hove, Lancashire, thanks to an 85 from Frank Watson and 66 from J. S. Iddon, were able to collect 216 runs in their opening venture. Sussex bettered this by four (T. E. Cook 64 and J. H. Parks 59) and then the Northerners batted for the second time for 292. The highest score this time came from Leonard Hopwood who hit 91. The home team then required 297 for victory, but had lost four valuable wickets for 68 when rain stopped play.

Yorkshire made no mistake about its game against Northamptonshire at Huddersfield, as its win by an innings and 16 runs reveals. The scores here were: Yorkshire .384 for 9 wickets, declared; Northamptonshire 161 and 207. The best batting feats were Herbert Sutcliffe 89 (who completed his 2000 runs for season), A. K. Sellers 70 and Percy Holmes 69 for winners, and J. E. Timms 69 in the losers' first innings.

Kent gained its tenth victory of the season with a two-day win over Leicestershire at Maidstone by 9 wickets. Leicestershire batted first for 226, of which 115 came from the bat of N. F. Armstrong, and Kent replied with 295. Some good bowling by A. E. Watt, Kent "speed merchant," who took five wickets for 24, brought about the collapse of Leicestershire's second innings, which terminated at 83, only two players reaching double figures. Kent secured the necessary 14 runs for victory with the loss of 1 wicket.

Another quick-time win was Surrey over Gloucestershire at Gloucester. The feature of this match was the brilliant bowling of F. R. Brown, former Cambridge Blue, who took 6 of the home team's wickets for 31 runs in the first innings and 6 for 56 in the second. There was also good bowling by T. W. Goddard, Gloucestershire, who during the course of the match claimed 11 victims for 109. With such fine bowling, scoring was naturally low on both sides, Surrey's efforts being 156 and 202 and Gloucestershire's 114 and 195. Surrey's margin of victory was therefore 49 runs.

The Indian tourists had the better of exchanges in a drawn match at Lord's Ground where they were entertained by Middlesex. Two centuries—164, not out, by J. Naoomal and 101 by C. K. Nayudu—enabled the tourists to make 409 for 7 wickets before declaring their first innings closed. Middlesex could reply with only 253 and were therefore compelled to "follow on." This time Middlesex improved upon its previous total by 39 and the Indians had obtained 14 runs for 2 wickets when stumps were drawn. Results in other first class matches concluded yesterday:

Hampshire 240 and 187, defeated Essex, 115 and 184, by 128 runs at Southampton. Somersetshire 245 and 261, drew with Warwickshire, 179 and 80 for 5 wickets, at Birmingham. Worcestershire, 281 and 211 for 3 wickets declared, drew with Glamorganshire, 132 and 125 for 2 wickets, at Swansea.

The only items over 50 in these three matches were 95, 66 and 83, not out, by Maurice Nichol, C. F. Walters and Wright respectively for Worcestershire and 92 by Archibald Young, Somersetshire.

TEMPLETON MAKES BETTER SHOWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 23—Templeton, though defeated for the junior championship earlier in the week, showed that it was still able to play good polo yesterday, when it played its first round match in the handicap division of the Rumson Country Club series, for the Herbert Memorial Cups, against Sands Point, also a second-round loser in the junior title event. With Frederick Winston Churchill Guest back in his old-time attacking form, walloping through a long-shot goal right at the start of the game, and scoring six more during the remaining seven chukkers, Templeton won by a score of 12 to 9, with four of the losers' goals coming in the last two periods.

Both teams showed slight changes in lineup, with B. K. Gatins going in at No. 1 for the losers, while the rear guard of Templeton changed places, Raymond Guest going back and John R. Fell filling in at No. 3.

HERBERT MEMORIAL PONY POLO CUPS
First Round

Pos.	TEMPLETON	SANDS POINT
No 1	J. H. Whitney	B. K. Gatins
No. 2	F. W. C. Guest	E. A. S. Hopping
No 3	J. R. Fell	E. W. Hopping
Back	R. R. Guest	Thomas Ewing Jr.

Score—Templeton 12, Sands Point 9. Goals—W. Guest 7, Whitney 3, Fell, R. Guest for Templeton; E. A. S. Hopping 4, Ewing 3, E. W. Hopping 2 for Sands Point. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

MANCHESTER MIXED DOUBLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 23—The semifinal round of the mixed doubles in the Essex County Club women's invitation tennis tournament was played here, yesterday. Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana and F. M. Bundy of Boston defeated Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, and G. Holmes Perkins, Boston, 8—6, 2—6, 8—6, and Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, and Dr. G. Colket Caner, Brookline, defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and John Ray, Brookline, 6—4, 6—3. A start was made in the final round of the women's doubles, but with the score 4 games to 3 in the first set in favor of Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Cruickshank over Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey, the match was postponed until this afternoon.

TENNIS PLAYERS "STRIKE"

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—The first organized tennis "strike" in the history of the game in the United States was declared yesterday as 13 tennis players, including three of the 10 ranking stars of the country, withdrew from the Seabright tournament, one of the fixtures of the season in the East. The players, headed by R. Berkeley Bell, Clifford S. Sutter and Keith Gledhill, had demanded that the club drop its rule of withdrawing club privileges as soon as a player was eliminated from the tournament, a demand that met with a flat refusal from Hooker Talcott, tournament chairman.

HENLEY HONORS ARE MORE EVEN

Canadians Win Four Finals to Three for U. S. —Two Heats Rowed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 23—Seven finals and two heats comprised the program at the second day of the Royal Canadian Henley Regatta yesterday and the honors in the finals were more evenly divided internationally than they were on Thursday, four being won by Canadians and three by entries from the United States. Argonauts of Toronto and the West Sides of Buffalo led the clubs in scoring, each having two victories.

The two heats were in the senior eights. In the first University of Toronto and Leanders of Hamilton qualified at the expense of the West Sides while in the second Detroit defeated McGill in a two-shell race. The first heat was fought out right to the finish with the result the collegians' time was 13 seconds better than Detroit's for the mile 550-yard test, but Detroit had a much easier race.

In the junior singles B. Conlin of Toronto Argonauts staged a strong finish in the last quarter, after trailing to that point, to beat A. Armstrong of Detroit by three-fourths of a length, and later in the afternoon he came back in the association singles to be second to his club mate, R. R. McMillan, with Wallace of Halifax third, and J. P. Rutherford of Princeton University fourth. In the other singles event, the 140-pound junior singles, O. E. Stead of Vancouver won by nearly two lengths over J. Ryan of the Argonauts.

B. Jones and A. Green of the Toronto Dons won the 140-pound junior doubles, and, after a short rest, competed in the junior doubles, but finished second to Detroit. A new event on the program this year was the intermediate fours, which was won by the West Sides with Detroit second. The summary:

Association Singles Final—Won by R. R. McMillan, Argos, Toronto; B. Conlin, Argos, Toronto, second; D. Wallace, Mic Mac, Dartmouth, N. S., third; J. Rutherford, Princeton University, fourth. Time—7m. 51s.

Junior Singles Final—Won by B. Conlin, Argos, Toronto; A. Armstrong, Detroit, second; E. Konrad, West Sides, Buffalo, third; G. Servish, Brockville, fourth. Time—8m. 43s.

140-Pound Junior Singles, Final—Won by O. E. Stead, Vancouver; J. Ryan, Argonauts, Toronto, second; E. Rhymer, St. Catharines, third; J. Flavelle, Argonauts, Toronto, fourth. Time—9m.

Junior Doubles, Final—Won by Detroit; Dons, second. Time—7m. 20s.

140-Pound Doubles, Final—Won by Dons; Detroit, second.

Intermediate fours, final—Won by West Sides, Buffalo; Detroit, second. Time—7m. 7s.

Senior Eights, First Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by University of Toronto; Leanders, Hamilton, second; West Sides of Buffalo, third. Time—6m. 37 3-5s.

Senior Eights, Second Heat, One to Qualify—Won by Detroit; McGill, second. Time—6m. 50 3-5s.

140-Pound Junior Eights, Final—Won by West Sides, Buffalo; Detroit, second; Dons, Toronto, third. Time—7m. 17 4-5s.

Pirates Put Over Victory in Second

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	51	36	.586
Chicago	48	40	.545
Boston	47	42	.528
Philadelphia	47	47	.500
St. Louis	43	44	.494
Brooklyn	42	48	.467
New York	39	45	.464
Cincinnati	40	55	.421

RESULTS JULY 22

Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 9, Brooklyn 5.
New York at Boston (postponed).
Other clubs not scheduled.

Pittsburgh and Chicago opened their crucial National League series at Pittsburgh yesterday, and the Pirates finished on the long end of a 3-to-1 score. The victory gave the leaders a margin of 3½ games over the Cubs, who at present hold second place. Philadelphia tightened its grip on fourth place in the standing by winning from Brooklyn, 9 to 5. The New York-Boston game was postponed because of rain.

Steve Swetonic did the pitching for the Pirates, and, although hit hard, managed to keep out of trouble most of the time. He registered his eleventh triumph of the '32 season. The Pirates bunched four of their 10 hits in the second inning and scored all of their runs off Pat Malone. Barbee started the rally with a single, and went to third on Suhr's double. Piet's two-base hit scored both runners. Piet came home on Swetonic's infield hit.

Virgil and George Davis and Dick Bartell led Philadelphia's 20-hit attack on Brooklyn. Virgil connected with a pair of home runs and two singles; George had a homer, double and single, and Bartell hit a double and three singles. Ray Benge pitched for the Phillies and won his first game in more than three weeks. Hollis Thurston started for the Dodgers, but lasted only three innings. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	10	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	0

Batteries—Swetonic and Grace; Malone, May and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Rigler and Stark. Time—1h. 43m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	x	9	20	1
Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	9	0

Batteries—Benge and V. Davis; Thurston, Quinn and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Thurston. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—2h. 5m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	60	37	.619
Indianapolis	56	44	.560
Milwaukee	51	44	.537
Columbus	52	47	.525
Kansas City	49	49	.500
Toledo	48	53	.475
Louisville	39	55	.415
St. Paul	36	62	.367

RESULTS JULY 22

Milwaukee 8, Kansas City 6.
Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 2.
Only games scheduled.

BOSTON GIRL TRIUMPHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 23—Alice Francis of Boston won the White Mountains and New Hampshire state tennis championship by defeating Mary K. Smith of New York, 6—0, 6—1, here yesterday. Miss Francis added to her laurels when she won the mixed doubles title paired with Harry P. Wolf of New York, defeating Ottilie Gaetner, Boston, and Keith Werner, California, 6—3, 6—1.

MISS HICKS IS ELIMINATED

UTICA, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—Frances Snyder, young Rye star, came through to a smashing victory in the semifinal round of the New York state women's golf championship yesterday, defeating Helen L. Hicks, Long Islander, last year's winner, 1 up. The match went 19 holes. Peggy Wattles of Buffalo earned her place in the title round, to be played today, by defeating Mrs. Marion Turpin Lake of Flushing, 2 and 1.

ARDOR OF ROADS RUNS COOLER ON MERGER PLANS

New Difficulties Arise in Putting Consolidation Into Effect

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23—The enthusiasm with which railroad circles first hailed the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in authorizing the merger of eastern trunk lines into four great competitive systems was somewhat tempered today when difficulties in the way of effecting such consolidations began to become apparent.

Most significant of these is the evident unwillingness of the Pennsylvania to give up its interests in New England lines, a condition insisted upon by the commission.

Although officials of the road withheld any public statements on this subject pending a meeting in New York on Tuesday, the understanding among members of the commission was that the road might very probably contest this phase of the decision in court on the ground that its acquisition in the New Haven and indirectly in the Boston & Maine was entirely legal and that the commission's decision itself implied no illegality.

A second major obstacle is that there are some 400,000 or 500,000 stockholders in the various lines affected by the proposed consolidations. At first it was believed most of the transactions could be arranged through transfer of stocks, but even if sufficient control can be obtained through this method there remains the problem of balancing the valuation of the different securities at a time when such valuations are subject to rapid, different interpretations.

The first step in effecting the combinations will be extended negotiations between the four great systems and the owners of the smaller lines which they are to absorb. Protesting minority interests particularly are liable at this point to cause delay. Later the carriers may bring their problems back to the commission. This is expected in every instance where recalcitrant minority interests hold out against a given merger.

Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan chairman of the Senate committee which handles all railroad legislation, considered the difficulties to consolidation so great that he termed the plan "a somewhat academic discussion under existing economic conditions."

Authority on Rails Sees Delay in Merger

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 23—The chief benefit to the public of the big eastern railway mergers approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission lies in settlement of the consolidation controversy which "has had a more or less numbing effect on railway progress since the enactment of the Transportation Act of 1920, in which the consolidation idea first received legislative recognition."

This is the opinion of Mr. Slason Thompson, director of the bureau of railway news and statistics and a prominent authority on railway matters, as given to The Christian Science Monitor in a special statement July 22.

"It will not relieve the stem roads, which I would call the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Chesapeake, of any of their handicap under that act," Mr. Thompson said, "or relieve the Interstate Commerce Commission of the duty to prescribe rates that would yield an operating income equal to 5¾ per cent on a fair and reasonable valuation of the railway property devoted to public use.

"There is a personal question involved in the formation of such great systems by the absorption of all the minor roads and branches in sight that may put a limit on the executive abilities of such able administrators as Mr. Daniel Willard, Gen. W. W. Atterbury, Mr. F. E. Williamson and the Van Sweringen brothers. It is possible to stretch central supervision too far. The supply of supermen bred and trained from the ranks has never exceeded the demand."

PEDESTRIANS GET CHARTER IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The Pedestrians' Rights Association of Ontario is a new organization which has been granted a charter by the provincial secretary here.

The association, the head office of which is to be in Ottawa, was organized with the object of protecting pedestrians from all kinds of traffic injuries on streets and roads, especially those which arise from motor and other vehicles, and from faults, abuses, and infractions of law by their drivers and owners.

EASTERN UNIVERSITY GIVES SINGING COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—For the encouragement of those who wish to learn singing, the University of Montreal is holding a free course in singing, theory and solfeggio, commencing now and terminating in September.

Classes will be divided into elementary and superior courses. Instruction will be given in both English and French. Several concerts will be given at the university by past students of these classes.

ARCHERY

Sport of the Ages

See two articles on Archery in Monitors of Feb. 2 and April 13, 1932.

Price lists of Archery tackle and Yew Wood staves furnished on request.

C. C. Ostrander
Box 836, Arcata, Cal.

Colony of Shanty-Men Clusters Swallow-Like Along the Hudson

Central Park Also Has Its 'Squatters' but the River 'Village' Is Neat and Self-Sustaining Even to Goulash and Hamburger

By WYONA DASHWOOD
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—There has come about in Manhattan with the drop in economic weathers a juxtaposition that is strange even for this island of contrasts. Long before now ingenuity in the fashioning of stone and steel went sky-high here, but it has taken hard times to show that an age of electric buttons has not done away with the good old primitive quality of resourcefulness.

Of course, many people can still afford an apartment cubicle where the turning of a switch is all that is necessary, and those who tenant the steel-ribbed cliffs along the Hudson in the seventies or the skyscraper reaches that emulate a cordillera around the verdant meadows of Central Park are at their field glasses often these days to focus in amazement on the return to fundamentals within a stone's throw of their de luxe habitations.

In Central Park it is the sandy waste of an old reservoir bed that serves as a site for the hamlet of the homeless, but this has been put in the shade by the one made out of a bit of this and a whiff of the other on the Hudson by 15 of Manhattan's unemployed. It is a hard times settlement if there ever was one, but the shacks themselves—there are 11—are a triumph over orthodox building to make these so-called modernists deliver up their laurels.

Junk Solves Problem

Here it is demonstrated that nothing may well become something; that two plus two frequently makes 22. Junk—river junk, back-yard junk, any old junk at all—that is the secret. And if the shacks look as though they were "built in the eclipse," there is unmistakable sturdiness back of the piecemeal effect.

Henry Feltman claims to have staked the first homestead. He still has his evening suit, and on the rare occasions that he wears it, many a spyglass has had to be focused all over again at the sight he makes. Henry Feltman came on the land under the bluff last February, when a shelter had to have weathering merits. The Hudson gave him his building materials, and it is in the Feltman shack that the cook-stove stands.

He has a cot and a chair and a two-by-four table, which leaves no room for a speck of clutter, if he is going to have room to turn around in. But the pea vine frame scrambling up on the outside gives a clear indication of the neat kind of a place that shack is.

Each of the 10 others has the same swept and dusted look, and each stands as the gift of the river, for not alone scantling and packing cases and small wooden boxes have come in with the drift, but good seasoned planking—some of it two-inch.

Emulates Alpine Mode

Mr. Kauffman was the second to come to the settlement, and he put his shack on a spur of the bluff in a good imitation of the Alpine custom. Then came Bill Means and the others in gradual fashion, it being clearly understood before any new roof-tree was raised that this was a place where everybody had a certain amount of help to spread around.

A few straight-out bums have tried to join forces with the 15,

FRANCO-ITALIAN RIFT EMBROILS GENEVA GROUP

Socialist Attacks Fascism at Session of Interparliamentary Union

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, July 23—The 10-year struggle between Fascism and Socialism once more came to the surface here yesterday in a serious incident between French and Italian delegates at the Interparliamentary Union, which gravely disturbed the League of Nations authorities, who have given the union shelter under the League roof.

The Italian Deputy, Signor Carlo Costamagna, was speaking on the development of international law when the French Socialist, M. Pierre Renaudel, interposed in effect: "What right have you to give us lessons in parliamentary law; you have no Parliament. How can you speak of justice? In Italy you have no liberty; how can you have justice? You represent a Government which ordered the assassination of our colleague, Matteoti."

The meeting broke up in disorder.

Italian Premier Notified

Gen. Italo Balbo, Italian Air Minister, sitting in the Disarmament Conference in the next room, left hastily, organized the Italian delegation, telephoned to Signor Benito Mussolini and demanded an apology, in lieu of which the Fascist delegation will withdraw.

The council of the Interparliamentary Union immediately met under a warning from Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, that it must pacify the incident or leave the League premises immediately. The League feels keenly any political incident of this prominence and takes today's affair with deep concern.

The Interparliamentary Council appointed a small pacifying committee and there is little doubt that the affair will be patched up eventually. But the events again indicate the gulf which yawns between Europe's political parties.

Harmonization of Laws

Domestic laws of individual nations will be harmonized with new fundamentals of international laws for peace, if proposals up before the Union are put into effect.

Leaders in the movement point out that international agreements for peace can only be successfully applied if individal states reform their internal laws to coördinate with the new international ideals.

The proposal makes far-reaching attacks on state treaties, especially those where one nation agrees to render military and naval assistance to another nation. The Union asks nationals to urge on their governments legislation prohibiting the right to conclude treaties of an "offensive" character, or any arrangement on the part of one state for the purpose of providing help of any kind to another state if the aided nation resorts to war as an instrument of policy.

World Code Envisaged

The proposal goes farther. It would make it a penal offense for persons inciting a country to war by writing, speech or other forms of publicity. The dissemination of false news or false documents and other policies calculated to undermine the good relations between peoples should also be punishable, union delegates hold.

Thus a world law transcending the ordinary international law is envisaged.

The proposal predicates a time when the nations of the globe will look to a world capital from which will emanate rulings and laws of an imperative character, that will bind the countries and races into unified and harmonized policies.

Snipped Ribbon Opens Way to Panoramic View

Courtesy of the Maine Development Commission to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIEW FROM CADILLAC MOUNTAIN OVERLOOKING BAR HARBOR

SAN FRANCISCO 'ALL DRESSED UP' FOR SHRINERS

City in Gay Attire for What May Be Last Big Annual Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—The city by the Golden Gate has donned her most gaudy dress, draped tinsel in her hair and festooned herself with colorful baubles to please the playboys of Masonry.

It may be the last event of their kind held by the order, this grand 1932 imperial council of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Should San Francisco refrain from decking herself in a few gay garments to insure its being a success?

The city's answer to such a query, if any loyal resident were lugubrious enough to frame it, is flaunted from every lamp-post of Market Street, from the historic landmark of the Ferry Tower itself, and from most every other business house in the down-town section. It is enunciated with peculiar emphasis from the civic center, where the very natives would fail to recognize their location among the towering grandstands and bunting erected for the occasion, were it not for the high dome of the City Hall.

Will it really be the last big convention of the Shriners? Convention headquarters at the Palace Hotel says it will, if a pending resolution is passed which calls for smaller gatherings, with the great massing of uniformed bodies, in miniature only, occurring triennially. Under such a rule these smaller meetings would circulate among the home cities of the 157 temples of North America, which would bring any large gathering of Nobles back to San Francisco in exactly 157 years—and then it might turn out to be a "non-spectacular" year. So San Francisco is taking no chances, and is entertaining the Shriners in the manner to which they have become accustomed.

The city is prepared to welcome half a million sons of Masonry's offshoot for 72 continuous hours of rapidly moving spectacle. Four spectacular parades among the grandstands of the civic center will give every fez-topped and baggy-pantalooned delegate a chance to strut. And will there be color! The boldly clashing red, yellow and green of twining bunting will be dimmed to insignificance by the uniformed bodies, bands and officers in the line of march, by the mardi gras of industry, the night parade with its brilliant electrical effects, and the procession of the promised "trainload of movie stars." An international pageant will take spectators "around the world in three days," with events in various quarters of the city, including Chinatown.

men's dinner will take place at Lord Jeffery Inn, Amherst, July 28.

At a session on farm management, July 27, Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell University will speak on causes of the present economic situation and adjustments that agriculture can make to meet it. Speakers from other state colleges will discuss various farm problems. There will be a session on beekeeping July 29.

Effect of Eclipse On Wild Life Asked

Watch the movement of animals and birds during the period of the eclipse of the sun on Aug. 31, is the request of the Boston Society of Natural History. As the sun begins to be hid from view by the moon, the society expects many birds and beasts will act strangely and they are anxious to record the types of reaction the darkness in the middle of the day will have upon all creatures.

The society asks everyone to cooperate by sending in to their headquarters at 234 Berkeley Street a written description of the behavior of animals, birds, fishes, insects and reptiles while the sun is partially obscured. They ask that the description be detailed and that it contain the place and time at which the observations are made.

Already, keen interest is being shown as the time of the eclipse approaches. Three special temporary observatories are being set up near Conway, New Hampshire, and in Mattock and Fryeburg, Maine. The Boston and Maine Railroad will run a special train for the eclipse from Boston, Lynn, Salem, Beverly and Reading to these points.

Judge Greene Daily On Air Over WBSO

Beginning July 25, Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill., will deliver under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, five 20-minute daily talks from Station WBSO, the Broadcasting Service Organization, Babson Park, Mass., from 3 to 3:20 p. m., daylight saving time. WBSO operates on a 920-kilocycle frequency, which is a wavelength of 326 meters, with a power of 500 watts.

The schedule and subjects of Judge Greene's talks are:

July 25, "Trusting God in Business."

July 26, "Business Cheer Needed."

July 27, "Christian Science as Applied to Business."

July 28, "Personal Responsibility in Business."

July 29, "Business Success Through Giving."

This series of talks is designed to meet the current need for hope and encouragement. Pastors and representatives of the various religious denominations of Greater Boston have been invited by Station WBSO to appear in the series—the station generously donating the time on the air.

GREEK-AMERICANS OPEN CONVENTION

The whine of 10 high-powered airplanes over Boston will announce the official opening of the Greek-American Progressive Association convention at the Hotel Statler tomorrow. Mr. Demetrius Karadimos, who is planning a transatlantic flight from Boston to Athens shortly, is in charge of the aerial demonstration.

Another air feature of the seven-day convention will be a demonstration by five army air corps planes, led by Capt. Joseph A. Wilson, on Thursday. Other events opening the convention tomorrow include a parade of several veteran drill teams and bugle corps with members of the national Greek association.

MOUNT DESERT DEDICATES NEW MOUNTAIN ROAD

Acadia National Park Enriched by Highway to Top of Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, July 23—The Cadillac Mountain Highway in Acadia National Park was formally dedicated today. Mr. George B. Dorr, park superintendent, cut a silk ribbon barrier which officially opened the highway to the summit of the highest coastal peak on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States.

The dedication ceremony also embodied a tribute to the early French voyagers who discovered the island which rises boldly out of the sea. Cruising westward from Captain de Mont's settlement at the mouth of the St. Croix River, Samuel Champlain and a party of Frenchmen in an open boat were the first white men to see the island.

One glance at its rugged vastness told the story of the name which de Mont's trusted lieutenant wrote into his journal the day he rowed through the pounding surf and took possession in the name of Louis of France. The island of the mountain wilderness was what he called it. That was 16 years before the Mayflower anchored at Plymouth.

The highest mountain on the island is named for the Sieur de la Mothe Cadillac to whom Louis XIV gave Mount Desert Island in 1688. The mountain rises 1525 feet above the sea but the new highway covers nearly four miles in its easy, winding ascent. Its wide, red granite surface lifts the motorist into a realm of startling panoramas with the gentle, spiral ascent of an airplane making altitude.

The motorist looks off into the sparkling blue vastness of Frenchman's Bay with its numerous fir-blanketed islands. Turning the compass with the course of the road, Schoodic Head rears itself out of a frothy fringe of restless breakers away out to the eastward. There is a long stretch of open sea in the direction of the Bay of Fundy, and farther south, the Atlantic rolls its surging tides unhampered for thousands of miles.

From another point on the Cadillac Highway, Somes Sound, deep and blue, juts into the granite ribs of Mount Desert Island. It is the only glacial fjord in America, and at the head of the tide, the clustered spires and rooftops of Somesville nestle into the picture. Away to the southwest runs Blue Hill Bay, Eggemoggin Reach and Penobscot Bay, and if the day is clear, the lofty peaks of the White Mountain range can be seen in the west.

The highway never exceeds a grade of 7 per cent, thus permitting motors to make the climb without shifting gears. Along the ascent are several observation stages where motorists may pause with ample parking space to enjoy the view of ocean, mountains, lakes and forests below. The road is 22 feet wide and has a particularly nonskid surface. Native granite was used in the road. It was quarried from a 50-foot cut located two-thirds of the way up the mountain. The guards on the outer side of the road are boulders of the same pink granite.

BRITISH SHIPS PAY MOST AT BOSTON

Vessels registered under the British flag paid the largest sum of fmoney in tonnage taxes into the coffers of the United States Government, at the Massachusetts Customs District, in the fiscal year ended June 30, of any nationality. Figures made public today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs, show that British flag vessels paid $69,205 and American flag vessels $26,062.

During the year just ended, 907 vessels entered the Massachusetts Customs District, having a net tonnage of 2,629,661, and tonnage tax collections amounted to $128,383. In the previous fiscal year, 903 vessels with 2,760,279 net tons paid $140,350.

Arms Commitments Taken at Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

must adopt substantial and comprehensive measures in the reduction of armaments."

The second commitment is: "The nations are firmly determined (which words Mr. Henderson particularly stressed) to achieve first a decisive step in substantial reduction of armaments."

The third and perhaps the most important commitment is: "The conference is guided by the general principles underlying the Hoover declaration for a decided and substantial reduction in the world's armaments to be effected in land, air and naval branches."

Henderson Asks Confidence

Mr. Henderson continued: "The time will come when the fruits of these preparations will be gathered in. In the gathering stage of the conference I must ask to be excused from work." He begged public opinion—which has been flooding him with pressing appeals for results—to trust the great powers to live up to their words.

In the concluding speeches France and Britain refused to seize the gauntlet thrown down by the Germans in demanding that their equality be recognized before the work of the conference continues.

And in truth the German gauntlet is considered to have been chiefly for electoral propaganda, for the Reich's representatives will participate in the work of the conference bureau which meets Sept. 21 and are expected at later sessions of the conference itself.

Sir John Simon appealed to the Germans to support the resolution because it is founded upon the Hoover plan; M. Herriot in one of the ablest speeches heard from a French representative in many long sessions stressed the advances made in the resolution, pledged France to support them, ignored the German challenge entirely and very discreetly indicated political conciliation if security be the basis of drastic arms cuts.

Three Reservations Made

The French spokesman particularly supported budgetary reductions, sharp control of manufactured arms, the banning of chemical, germ and incendiary warfare, and prohibition of air bombardment between states.

He indicated sympathetic consideration of the American effectives plan, but with three reserves—first, not only visible forces, but secret armed organizations be considered, meaning the Black Shirts of Italy, the Brown Shirts of Germany, and the Red Shirts of Russia; second, the military index should not be calculated on a population basis to favor "mass imperialism"; third, the Hoover proposals must provide for the danger of coalition.

But in American circles his words are considered a great advance, rendering progress in September possible. Thus the conference emerges from its major difficulties better than might have been expected. The delegates return to consult their governments. And Sept. 21 is definitely set for a resumption of work.

NORTH ANDOVER CUTS TAX RATE $1

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., July 23 (AP)—The tax rate for North Andover announced today by the assessors was $37, a decrease of $1 as compared with 1931.

NEW BRITAIN RECORD SOLD

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., July 23 (AP)—Publishers of the New Britain Herald today announced the purchase of the New Britain Record, which will cease publication. Both are evening daily newspapers.

Many in Philadelphia Get Aid By Agency Taft Established

Bureau Maintained by Private Subscriptions Handles Average of 90 Cases Monthly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 23 — A social service agency acting as a kind of clearing house for the problem of gently reared persons who find themselves confronted with difficulties they do not seem able to solve; a counselor who lends a willing and an understanding ear to the problems of youth and offers a guiding hand; a confidant for the lonely and unadjusted newcomer to the city—these and more are the rôles of the Philadelphia Help Bureau, established by William Howard Taft.

Mrs. Ruth G. K. Strawbridge, of this city, is president. Opened in 1927 and incorporated in 1930, it is maintained entirely by private subscription, and makes no charges whatever for its services, and Mrs. Strawbridge herself serves without salary.

An average of 90 cases a month are helped by the bureau, in addition to the cases which come to them and are referred to other organizations especially fitted for the particular need involved, as one of the points most stressed by Mr. Taft from the bureau's inception was that it should serve only such cases as could not come under the jurisdiction of any existing organization.

Although no case records are kept, inasmuch as each one is considered as an individual problem and worked out from the very personalized viewpoint of the individual's needs, with the strictest confidence, the general types of help the bureau is called upon to give may be mentioned as abstract cases.

A young girl, without parents, has a good background and education, and needs a position and the right kind of surroundings to assist her in maintaining her right place in society. Through the efforts of the bureau, a home was found for her in the city where she secured a position and she is happy and successful.

A boy becomes discouraged with his studies at college and drifts into wrong associations and habits. His parents have not been able to awaken him from his false reasoning. The bureau advises the parents to allow the boy to leave college and secure a position in an occupation which he finds of real interest. The boy develops into a very different person under the stimulus of achievement, working toward success and happiness.

In addition, the bureau acts as an informal employment agency in many cases, for people have come to know that when the services of a particular type of person are needed, the Philadelphia Help Bureau is likely to know of such a person.

It was the plan of Mr. Taft that such bureaus eventually should be established in every large city for, during his long career of public service, he had become convinced of the great usefulness such agencies could perform. Such has been the interest awakened by the success of the bureau here, that steps are now being taken to organize like groups in both New York and Cleveland.

SHATTUCK OPPOSES MAYORS' CLUB PLAN

Use of $15,000,000 of the State's funds as proposed by the Massachusetts Mayors' Club to aid cities in defraying their 1932 expenses, whereas the State will go on needing that revenue for the next five years, was opposed in a statement issued today by Mr. Henry L. Shattuck, treasurer of Harvard University.

Declaring that the cities supporting the proposed bond issue to be retired over five years from the highway fund revenue knew that they should have cut their expenses, he insisted it was unfair to mortgage in advance the state's tax revenue in the cities' behalf. He called upon the mayors who opposed the bond issue to hold fast. The cities that deliberately failed to make wise retrenchments should not, he said, be permitted to "damage the credit of the State."

PULP AND PAPER PATENTS GRANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, N. H., July 23—Announcement was made here yesterday that four attaches of the Brown company had received patent rights for inventions that introduced innovations in the paper and pulp industry.

Mr. George A. Richter, inventor of a process of chemical fiber liberation, is allowed six claims by the patent office. The patent has been assigned to the Brown company. Mr. Milton O. Schur and Mr. William B. Meglitz have been allowed 10 rights to the invention of pulp rovings—the patent being assigned to the Brown company. Mr. Howard Parker is allowed six claims to new ideas in paper making.

PITTSFIELD PLANTS REPORT UPTURN

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 23 (AP)—A survey of industries in Pittsfield by the Berkshire Eagle shows a definite improvement. The Berkshire Woolen Company and the Glix Underwear Company are working to capacity, while the Wyandotte Woolen Mills expected to have a full force operating within two weeks.

Day and night shifts are employed at the Silver Lake Woolen Mills, Inc., and conditions are on the upgrade at the General Electric plant, where all employees were ordered to take their vacations before Oct. 1. Other industries also reported an improvement in business.

BRIDGE BONDS PROTECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — The Bondholders Protective Committee of the James River Bridge Corporation has had turned over to it more than 80 per cent of the bonds of the bridge company, according to Mr. P. W. Hiden of this city, one of the committee, which has agreed to pay small annual amounts on the bonds.

MATCH PLANT TO REOPEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 23 (AP)—The local plant of the Diamond Match Company, which has been closed for two weeks, will resume operations on Monday, it was announced today. There will be no change in the number employed nor in the working schedule.

GOODYEAR REOPENS PLANT

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 23 (AP)—The Goodyear Rubber Company will reopen its plant here Aug. 1, officials said today, giving employment to between 150 and 200 workers within a month.

Week-End Radio Programs

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—Matinee revue; soloist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Musical Hints," Gil Hamlin.
7:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 Blue Davidson's Cavaliers.
10:30 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
10:45 News; weather; time.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 "Dick and Dick," harmony duo.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, Whiteman's Rhythm Boys.
5:30 WEEI Organist and soloist.
5:55 Ritter's Tap Dancers.
6:00 "The Daily Rattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:30 Violin and piano recital.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 Mayflower Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; George Olsen's Music.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorpe.
11:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 CBS, Popular programs.
8:00 CBS, Edwin Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Vaughan De Leath; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS dance music; time; baseball.
6:45 Organ recital; Francis J. Cronin.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Concert piano recital.
7:45 Rhythm Twins and pianist.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute: Senator William E. Borah, Idaho.
10:45-12:00 CBS dance music; soloist.

FOR SUNDAY JULY 24

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

12:00 noon—Time; organ.
12:45 Safety Crusaders.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:45 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
2:00 NBC, Pilgrims: mixed chorus.
2:30 NBC, Charlie Agnew's Orchestra.
3:00 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
3:30 Legion convention program.
4:00 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
4:30 NBC, Religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Road to Romany."
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
7:15 Evening Stars String Trio.
7:45 Bay State Old Timers.
8:00 Pat Henry's Southern Rebels.
8:30 Benefit program; speaker; music.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, minstrel.
11:30 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 Charles Little, violinist.
1:30 NBC, Great Composers; symphonic.
2:00 Greek Orthodox Church Program.
2:30 NBC, Southern Mountains skejch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst, pianist.
4:30 NBC, Pierre Flandin, former Minister of Finance, from Paris.
4:45 NBC, Pastels; poetry; music.
5:00 NBC, Choral Program from Berlin.
5:30 NBC, Pop Concert.
6:30 NBC, "Sweetheart Days."
7:00 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:45 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Musings"; poetry; music.
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time; announcements.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Organ recital; chorus.
2:00 CBS, Thirty Minute Hen.
2:30 CBS, C. A. J. Parmentier, organ.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour; Toscha Seidel, violinist; orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
5:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; music.
5:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
6:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Studio period; news; short subjects.
6:50 Organ recital and soloist.
7:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:45 CBS, Soloist programs.
8:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert.
9:30 CBS, Parade of Melodies.
10:00 Grier Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Newbridge Male Quartet.
10:45 Eckhardt's Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—CBS popular programs.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Voice of St. Louis.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "The Street Singer."
12:45 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
1:15 CBS, Four Clubmen, quartet.
1:30 CBS, Community Center Recital.
6:00 Organ recital and soloist.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 Harlequin String Ensemble.
8:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
9:00 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Denny Orchestra; soloists
10:30 CBS, Columbia Dramatic Laboratory.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—"Looking Over the Morning Paper."
12:15 p. m.—News flashes.
4:00 p. m.—Boston Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Herald news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

7:46 a. m.—News flashes.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations; news.
2:48 p. m.—News flashes.

AMERICAN & CONTINENTAL CORP

NEW YORK, July 23—E. S. Glines has been elected president of American & Continental Corporation, as representative of American Founders Corporation which owns controlling interest. Mr. Louis H. Seagrave, former president, will remain a director.

FARM-HOME WEEK OPENS AT AMHERST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 23—Massachusetts State College's fourteenth annual farm and home week will open July 26 with sessions on lawn making, fruit growing and home making. The fruit-growers' dinner will take place at Hotel Northampton in Northampton, and the home-makers' dinner at Montague Inn in Montague on the evening of the first day. A poultry-

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News of Art, Music and the Theater—Book Reviews

New Russian Music

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow

THE concert season in Moscow ended with an event of outstanding importance in the sphere of new Russian music—the first performance on any platform of Miaskovsky's Twelfth Symphony, and the first performances in Moscow of Samuel Feinberg's Pianoforte Concerto and Shostakovich's Suite from "The Golden Age" Ballet. The first two were written quite recently; the ballet is more than two years old and has been staged by the fact that it was conducted by M. Albert Coates, who did great things with the orchestra of the State Opera and gave a fine interpretation of a very difficult and responsible program.

The Twelfth Symphony of Miaskovsky, recognized head of the new Russian school, is of great interest. The musical material of the first movement approximates to that of a genuine Russian folk song. This movement begins and ends with a solo by the clarinet, which plays a sad and pensive melody in the Russian style. The second movement opens with a bold trumpet phrase, authoritatively summoning to activity and strife, symbolized by the contrasting of two musical elements —the element of turbulence and animosity (the first theme), and the element of assured and regulated work (the second theme, which presents a melody of one of the northern peoples of the U. S. S. R). The third and final movement begins with an impetuous rush of the whole orchestra supported by the exultant clashing of the cymbals. The crux of the movement is the second theme, broad and melodious, flowing without hindrance and attaining in its development a tremendous inward tenseness and elevation. The Symphony, written with a masterly hand, in clear-cut contours, had a great success with the audience.

The second number on the program was Feinberg's Pianoforte Concerto. The solo part was played brilliantly by the composer, who is one of the most interesting and original of contemporary Russian pianists. Feinberg's list of compositions is not very lengthy—a fact which does not diminish, but enhances, the value of the individual items. It includes seven pianoforte sonatas, each of which is a masterly work, with a profound and original content. Although the later sonatas testify to his artistic maturity, he has given us in the concerto a work which surpasses his other achievements in respect of both depth of content and complexity of technique. It is a vast, monolithic production, in which piano and orchestra are blended into one, for the attainment of a great artistic purpose, the expression of a great artistic idea.

Miaskovsky and Feinberg have proved in the symphony and the pianoforte concerto described above their ability to write works in the "grand style." Shostakovich, however, in his Suite for "The Golden Age" Ballet (which has as its subject an episode from the tour of a Soviet sports team in one of the countries of western Europe), intentionally, and to the disadvantage of his work, refuses to follow the grand style, perferring to give us diverting music of a grotesque character. The composer apparently hoped thus to produce an exceptionally powerful impression, but the result has been exactly the opposite; his far-fetched, affected effort has achieved monotony, and has succeeded not in stimulating but in dulling the receptive faculty. Probably this abortive attempt will have a positive influence on Shostakovich's subsequent work, since he has shown in his remarkable opera, "The Nose" (after Gogol), that he is capable of great things in music.

(Translation by S. W. Pring)

Song and Dance

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

EMBASSY THEATER—"Dance With No Music," a play in four acts, by Rodney Ackland. Produced June 27, 1932. Queen's Theater—"Evensong," adapted from Beverley Nichols's novel by Mr. Nichols and Edward Knoblock. Presented by Sir Barry Jackson, June 30, 1932.

Second nights in the theater are notoriously rather depressing occasions, after the first night's enthusiasm. But at the end of the second act of the second performance of "Evensong," there were seven calls before the curtain, and at the end of the play shouts of "Bravo" resounded from every parrt of a crowded house.

This enthusiasm was amply deserved. Irela is one of Miss Edith Evans's greatest parts, which means that her performance is one of the finest seen on the London stage for years. It will long be remembered as acting on the grand scale.

"Evensong" is one of the few adaptations which are improvements on the works from which they are taken. Mr. Nichols's book, though powerful, missed tragedy. Tragedy requires its principal character to contain some element of grandeur, so that the dominant emotion it evokes is pity.

The adapters and Miss Evans have not sentimentalized Irela in the stage version. They spare nothing of her possessiveness and vindictiveness, and they extenuate nothing. Nevertheless, she is on the whole a sympathetic character, and at the end, when she sits weeping silently as she listens to a gramophone record of her voice as it once was, one feels real sorrow.

How is this sympathy brought about? Because, though Irela has not a note to sing throughout the performance, we unhesitatingly accept her as a great singer. This is due partly to the magnificent conviction with which Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, as Arthur Kober, speaks of what Irela's voice has meant to him in the past. And again, our belief in Irela's voice is confirmed and strengthened by Miss Evans's exquisite playing of the scene where, fussing over her jewels, she picks up the tiara with which she had been crowned Queen of Song 20 years before, and becomes wistful over the memory of her triumphs.

The play is admirably constructed. Some alterations have been made here and there, and an important character has been added. There are several first-class performances. Reference has already been made to Mr. Lawson's fine Kober, but something should be said of Miss Joan Harben's delightful Pauline, Mr. Frederick Leister's Archduke Theodore and Miss Violet Vanbrugh's Princess Stephanie. But all these excellent performances serve only to set off more resplendently the amazing brilliance of Miss Evans's Irela, an interpretation that makes "Evensong" a play not to be forgotten.

Mr. Rodney Ackland's "Dance With No Music" is also a play of merit. Like "Evensong" it deals with the stage, but its characters, instead of being international opera singers and their entourage, are members of a seaside repertory company. Mr. Ackland has this in common with the romantics, that he believes wealth to be a matter of comparative indifference. You can dance without music, if you make up your mind to it. But he drives home this romantic thesis by means of the most exact and unrelenting realism. The play is intellectually and dramatically sound. As Sue, the girl who at first mistakes the glitter for the gold, Miss Catherine Lacey gives an understanding and varied performance.

H. H.

Vienna Music Festival

By PAUL BECHERT

Part II

Vienna

CENTRAL EUROPE, notably Austria—birthplace of Schönberg, Webern and Berg — is still a stronghold of musical radicalism. Most remarkable among the Austrian offerings at the recent festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music was Ernst Krenek's song cycle, on poems by Karl Kraus, entitled "Durch die Nacht," which shows the composer of the flippant and youthfully daring "Jonny" in a new, matured and deeply serious stage of his development. We heard the cycle with piano accompaniment some time ago (then as now with Hedda Kux as a remarkable vocal interpreter), but it is only in the orchestral setting that the intricate contrapuntal texture and wealth of lyric beauty amid seeming cacophony come to light clearly.

Alban Berg's orchestral aria "Der Wein" was only locally a novelty. A piano sonata by Julius Schloss is a strange mixture of a "new romanticism" clad in a most unromantic and harsh idiom. But most radical of the Austrians was Hanns Jellinek, with a symphony for brass and percussion instruments — unbridled, rather noisy music, disappointing after the composer's previous promising efforts. Besides such modernistic efforts, Leopold Spinner's talented Trio appeared tamely conservative.

Austrian radicalism has affected strongly (and not altogether happily) Karel Reiner, a young German from neighboring Czechoslovakia. His Little Sonata for piano was rather the last word in cacophony and weirdness, and the more disconcerting through the somewhat cryptic assertion of the program that the composer's aim was to "develop Haba's unthematic idiom into the twelve-tone system."

Modernism at All Costs

The German exponents remained not far behind their central European brethren for modernism at all costs. Eduard Erdman's Serenade for small orchestra is disintegrated, unmelodic stuff which baffles by a sudden turn to tonality and melody at the very end. Hannenheim's Piano Concerto has been mentioned. Its chief weakness lies in the fact that it fails in what is, or should be, the avowed purpose of a concerto; to give the soloist his opportunity. The manner, indeed, in which the young composers of our period cope with the problem of the concerto misses the very point of the form. If experiments be permissible, even welcome, in orchestral or chamber music, the concerto is, to all intents and purposes, "applied" music and should not neglect the requirements of the solo instrument.

Of all the concertos heard at the festival, the one for violin, by Jerzy Fitelberg, alone hit the mark. It is replete with melody in the old and good sense, with characteristic themes, and even a grateful cadenza. Nikolai Lopatnikoff's Second Piano Concerto also does not completely regard the piano as a negligible quantity. It has force and rhythm in parts, and lyric moods (if not lyric melody) in others. In the Violin Concerto by Karel Haba, Alois's younger brother—an excessively long piece with little nourishing subject matter—violinists will seek vainly for the long-hoped-for and grateful new concerto.

Two Promising Newcomers

Two new composers heard at the festival gave good promise. Robert Gerhard, a Spaniard despite his German name, and musically an Austrian product (being a pupil of Schönberg), was heard with Six Catalonian Folk Songs, for soprano and orchestra: beautiful in atmosphere and as far removed from the accepted Spanish salon music as Bartók's Hungarian melodies are from the pseudo-gypsy tunes of the Liszt Rhapsodies. Josef Mandič's Quintet for woodwind exhausts the possibilities of sonority offered by the instruments, at times in Stravinskyan style. Boleslaw Wojtowicz's Cantata for children's chorus unobtrusively employs Polish rhythms and strives with notable success for beauty of melody and sincerity of expression.

An assembly of fine conductors and soloists, too numerous for mention, lent their services for the execution of the varied and all-too-long programs. The Vienna Staatsoper contributed to the festival scheme productions of Berg's "Wozzeck," Wellesz's "Die Bacchantinnen" and Julius Bittner's "Der Musikant."

At the Akademie Theater, the Staatsoper jointly with the company of the Burg Theater (the State dramatic playhouse) gave a delightful production of Goethe's comedy, "Triumph der Empfindsamkeit," with clever incidental music by Ernst Krenek. Performances of Haydn music given at near-by Eisenstadt, with the assistance of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Oswald Kabasta and with Adele Kern as soloist, and of Schubert music done in the quaint courtyard of the master's birthplace, completed the festival schedule with a happy and welcome contrast. The next I. S. C. M. Festival is set for 1933, at Amsterdam, with Florence, Warsaw and Paris to follow in 1934, 1935 and 1936, respectively.

[A previous article on the Vienna Festival was published in these columns July 16.]

Stern and Rockbound

We Begin, by Helen Grace Carlisle. New York: Harrison Smith. July choice of the Book League of America. $2.50.

MISS CARLISLE'S new novel is based on the story of the settling of Plymouth Colony. It stands out among novels with an historical basis, especially those dealing with early New England, for its emotional intensity. By telling the story in the direct words of her three chief characters, one after another, Miss Carlisle has been able to convey the eager, impelling motives of the passengers in the Mayflower while at the same time making her tale convincing as history.

Thus we read in the words of John, Eleazar and Anne Dexter of their bitter disappointment when the Scrooby congregation was haled back to Old Boston gaol after the first unsuccessful attempt to get away to Holland. We sense the dismay of Anne Dexter when she saw the ship bearing her husband sail off without her. The debate as to whether to make a leap in the dark and go to America; the delays, disappointments and hardships of the voyage; the fortnight off Provincetown when the women waited for their men to find a settling place; the wrestling with earth and sea, with doubts within, the sneers of other settlers, and the demands of the trading company at home; the smells, tastes, and sounds of a new queer land—these things, staled by oft repeating, have been dealt with by Miss Carlisle so that they are freshly perceived and real.

Miss Carlisle's earlier novels have been frankly modern in style and treatment. This story of early American history is also modern in the sharpness of its pictures, its realism and avoidance of sentiment. Yet when the words are most realistic they are the words of the Pilgrims themselves as inscribed in their own writings. Just as nothing has surpassed the English language under King James for beauty, so nothing has surpassed it for vigor, crisp and juicy.

In spite of realism and avoidance of sentiment, Miss Carlisle is entirely sympathetic in her rendering of the Pilgrim character. She has made the Plymouth settlers neither saints nor mummies, but men and women who loved and suffered, were wise and simple, and above all eager to found homes that would last. At the same time she has not lost sight of the fact that there was something in those men and women that made them succeed when others failed. She has proved, too, that it is possible to take a story so familiar that every American child can tell it in detail, and make of it a drama that one can hardly bear to lay aside.

W. K. R.

Modern American Short Stories, edited by Edward J. O'Brien (Dodd Mead), is a collection designed, says the editor, "to present a panorama of the best work published by contemporary American writers of short stories." Since 1916, Mr. O'Brien has been selecting (with a few interruptions) the "best" annual short stories. Now he collects what he regards as "the cream of those books." The four stars, as it were. Although some readers were annoyed by the assumption of a right to choose the "best," they could not deny that Mr. O'Brien's selections were generally of high quality. And his "cream" contains many old favorites—"Zelig," "Ma's Pretties," "The Great Auk," "The Lost Phoebe," "The Excursion," "Ching, Ching, Chinaman," "I'm a Fool," "The Undefeated," "Trial by Armes" and so on. A valuable collection.

The Moderns of Provincetown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Provincetown, Mass.

PEOPLE cannot get over their surprise, visiting the town of Provincetown, and finding L'Art Nouveau in full swing. But Provincetown artistically is a miniature metropolis, a refuge for all manner of artists who either bring their notions direct from New York or Paris, or who, dwelling the year round in the vicinity, reach their rarefied conclusions through contemplation.

The sixth modern exhibition of the Provincetown Art Association may be seen until the last day of July. It consists of works by both teachers and students. Names well known to gallery visitors appear upon the list. Styles are not recognizable always, for the members of this particular group keep experimenting, and they are quick to abandon an idea if it fails to hold their interest.

Most native is Mr. Ross Moffett. He is outstanding as a painter who puts into pictures the moods and poetry of his environment, not hesitating to include a dramatic element that may seem to lie outside the realms of painting. Mr. Moffett has held for many years to his ideas, preserving an austere, impressive note. His "Marine," simplified and stylized as it is, is more than a visualization of the sea; it connotes the very tang of the air; it has a particular perceptiveness which marks the sensitive understanding of the artist. Mr. Moffett's method borders on that of the Chinese painters.

Parisian Echoes

The "View of the Bay," by Mr. Jack Tworkov, is made with facility and taste, reminiscent of the Raoul Dufy mode in Paris. Others recall Parisian tendencies: Mr. J. Floyd Clymer, for example, who works with a thick, brusque stroke, applying the paint in the rugged manner of M. Segonzac. Mr. Clymer without struggling achieves an elemental quality, in which foods are portrayed as though they are to be eaten and enjoyed and not because they happen to be ornamental. In the same class is Mr. Hans O. Hofman.

Mr. Oliver Chaffee portrays a "New England Witch," in a manner akin to Marc Chagall's Lafontaine Illustrations, dark, mounted on the back of a black cat. The picture is a mural and accordingly is justified in the simplicity and emphasis of its design.

Another group, including Mr. Shelby Shackelford's pictures, reveals more of the novel tendencies. Mr. Shackelford leans towards surrealism in a composition which he entitles "Roc's Nest," the roc being a mythical bird of gigantic size. Mr. Shackelford may have some deep symbolism in the idea; aside from that, the picture has distinction as painting.

Black as a Mode

Mr. Howard Gibbs finds still another mode in which to portray still-life, rendering the vegetables as though they had a metallic luster. He with others leans heavily upon black as though it had a deep reservoir of ideas. This reveals an interesting reaction to the tonal re-splendence prompted by the impressionists.

One of the most interesting of the Provincetown painters is Mr. Karl Knaths. He has adhered to abstractions of the least understandable sort, abstractions in which it seemed as though there was a complete disintegration of forms and colors. In the present display, he has a picture in which he returns to recognizable forms; there are people and objects, painted in what would seem a casual or loose manner, but decipherable nevertheless. If we may judge of the benefits of Mr. Knaths' former method, we may say that it has discovered for him new riches in color, new tonal harmonies.

Painters like the L'Engles add the narrative note to the exhibition in a group of depictions of Mexican life.

The aquarelles exhibit the same searching qualities although the hand of the amateur is more apparent. Water color comes more and more into its own for many of the ideas of modern artists are better suited to the aqueous surface.

The print display has a fine set of colored block prints by Miss Blanche Lazell. She is another "native" who holds to abstraction, without let or hindrance. For the small decorative composition her ideas are strangely well suited. Cubism in the right hands and rendered in appropriate proportions has a deserved place in the repertoire of pictures. Mr. Shackelford exhibits his gifts as draftsman in a set of paraffin prints. Large heroic figures are incised on a black-ish ground.

Perhaps the general impression of this Provincetown exhibition is the more important. One has a feeling of vitality, and absorption and intensity. The artists find pleasure in their work and yet are willing to give it the deepest seriousness.

These are important indications and they tend to rouse the critic who in the continuous round of galleries finds something wearisome about trends in general. Irrespective of personal tastes, the interested activity of any group should be encouraged.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Women of Revolution

Nine Women, by Halina Sokolnikova. Translated by H. C. Stevens. New York: Cape & Smith. $3.

IN ANY group of biographical sketches of women of the French revolutionary epoch, one would expect to find pen pictures of Charlotte Corday, Manon Roland, Mme. Tallien and Josephine Bonaparte. They are all included in this volume. But the other women whom the wife of the Soviet Ambassador in London has chosen to write about have, for the most part, received slight attention from biographers, and for that reason their stories are all the more interesting. They are Théroigne de Méricourt, Claire Lacombe, Lucile Desmoulins and Elisabeth Lebas. As for Mme. du Barry, little that is new can be said about her, but it is surprising to find her in this company, for she is so much a part of the Old Régime that one does not usually think of her as a victim of the guillotine.

Although Mme. Roland gets the lion's share of attention, and quotations from her memoires are reproduced at too great a length for such a short sketch, the most interesting of all these portraits is perhaps that of Claire Lacombe. A former actress, she played a leading part in organizing the principal women's Revolutionary society. But women's clubs, even in those days, did not meet with much favor in a country which even today has not given women the right to vote. Champions of women's rights then, as now, found some of their principal antagonists among the women themselves. As for the legislators, the Committee of Public Safety condemned Claire Lacombe's club in terms which bear a striking resemblance to recent utterances of French Senators who have repeatedly refused even to discuss the possibility of giving women the vote.

This book has been written by a woman who has lived through another, and perhaps greater, revolution. Mrs. Sidney Webb in a preface to the volume hails it as "a new and significant judgment of incidents in the French Revolution from the standpoint of Russian Communist doctrine." One can only conclude that Russian Communist judgment is, after all, not so strikingly at variance with the judgments of "bourgeois" historians as is generally believed, for there is little that is startling in the author's point of view. She is perhaps a little overcritical of the "bourgeois" Mme. Roland, but apart from that there is practically nothing in the book which might not have been written by anyone completely untouched by Communist teachings. The humanitarian point of view, and a just estimation of economic factors in history, are by no means a monopoly of the Soviets.

L. R. M.

'London Wall'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Mr. John Van Druten's play, "London Wall," which had a long run in London last year, has been made into a film by British International Pictures. Mr. Van Druten is a master amongst the realists, but, unlike many realists, he is not oblivious of the fact that there is a good deal of sunshine as well as of gloom in even the dullest lives. His essays in naturalism, therefore, have not the depressing effect of those of some playwrights. In this story he evokes the atmosphere of a solicitor's office with extraordinary verisimilitude, and tells a pretty tale of young romance, which becomes improbable only at the point where the heroine is left a small fortune by an eccentric lady. Mr. Van Druten's realism would be even more exact than it is, if only he perceived that some women really do enjoy working in an office. Miss Heather Angel and Mr. Frank Lawton repeat the accomplished performances they gave on the stage.

Gilbert Stuart

Gilbert Stuart, by William T. Whitley. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $5.

IN THE course of his search of London eighteenth century newspapers for information about Gainsborough, Mr. Whitley came upon many items about Stuart's English period, filling out a little-known span in the American painter's career, and justifying, with further studies of his work in Ireland and the United States, another biography. In the way of Stuart letters little has turned up, for the painter was notoriously lax as a correspondent. He did not take the trouble even to reply to a letter from the directors of the Uffizi Gallery in Florence when they did him the honor of inviting him to contribute a self-portrait to a galaxy in which he would have been associated with great painters of the past four centuries.

After a boyhood in Newport, where he showed such a talent for drawing that at 14 he received commissions for portraits, Stuart attracted the attention of a visiting Scottish artist, Cosmo Alexander. Together they went to Edinburgh, where Stuart studied for a time with the elder artist. Returning to America just before the outbreak of the Revolution, Stuart found conditions unpromising for his career. A youth of 20, probably royalist in his sympathies, he sailed to London. There he managed to establish himself professionally and became a pupil of Benjamin West.

"Stick to That"

In 1877 Stuart sent his first picture to the Royal Academy. It may be, Mr. Whitley conjectures, that West, who was on the hanging committee that year, managed to give it a good place. An anecdote of this time concerns a discussion among a group of young painters, including Stuart, as to what masters they would follow. One said Titian, another Rembrandt, another Raphael and another Michelangelo. Stuart in his turn said that so far he had copied only what was before him and that therefore he had perhaps not a sufficiently elevated spirit for the arts. But he meant to stick to it. "For my part," he said, "I will not follow any master. I wish to find out what nature is and to see her with my own eyes. Rembrandt saw with different eyes than Raphael, yet they are both excellent for different reasons. They had nothing in common but each followed nature." Gainsborough, who had come in unnoticed, patted Stuart on the shoulder, though the youth was unknown to him, and said: "That's right, my lad, stick to that and you'll be an artist."

Mr. Whitley remarks that it is unfortunate that Stuart did not enter the schools of the Royal Academy, there to supplement his slight and desultory training with drawing in the life class. On the other hand, some painters might tell you that Stuart may have gained more than he lost by omitting an academic training from his equipment. Although his knowledge of the figure was admittedly deficient, nothing intervened to spoil his individual expressive way of handling paint. If you don't think that can happen, you have never attended the exhibitions of students who have been for four or more years under the influence of a strong painter.

In one school that we know of this sort of thing became so bald that the instructor himself discovered that he was in danger of having his technique and subject matter adopted bodily by the alumni, leaving him with nothing peculiarly expressive of himself. So he cleared out and established himself in another city, doing no more teaching. All of which proves that he was not the best sort of teacher, or he would never have allowed his pupils to see him paint. So we cannot mourn without reservations over Stuart's shortcomings as a draftsman. He was but one of a long line of great painters to whom the schools gave nothing, or whom the schools would not tolerate because of their nonconformity.

Community Style

Stuart did, however, gain something in drawing while in West's studio, and to his equipment as an artist he must have added much as a result of attendance at Sir Joshua Reynolds's lectures. By 1781 Stuart's contributions to the Royal Academy show were receiving notice in the press, the writer in the St. James's Chronicle saying of the portrait of West: ". . . indeed I do not know a better one in the room." In 1782 Stuart did his "skating portrait" of W. Grant, Esq., which, according to a contemporary account, "established the fame of the artist, of whom his brethren had before that time said he made a tolerable likeness of the face but as to the figure he could not get below the fifth button."

With Stuart established as an American old master, he now may well be left in charge of Mr. Whitley's lively biography. For this glimpse into the past takes on a savor that comes only from the historical imagination joined to thoroughgoing scholarship, and a relish for the manners of another day. We see Stuart in London rising to the estate of a man of fashion, emulating the Prince of Wales, painting the portraits of Reynolds and Copley, obtaining half his price in advance on commissions, attaining the reputation of being the Van Dyck of his time, influencing portrait painting in Ireland during his stay there; we are told of his return to America and his attainment to fame in connection with the Washington portraits, his influence upon Allston's painting, and we are given a detailed account of his work in New York, Philadelphia and Boston from 1793 to 1828. The illustrations are carefully chosen and well reproduced. There is a full bibliography and an index.

E. C. S.

London Concerts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A SIBELIUS concert was given at Queen's Hall on July 4 under the auspices of the Sibelius Society. Prof. Robert Kajanus, known as an authoritative exponent of Sibelius's music, had been secured to conduct the London Symphony Orchestra. Kajanus belongs to the old school of conductors in the directness of his beat and the simplicity of his gestures. "Finlandia" under him was rugged and triumphant, though less brilliant than in other performances one can recall. The Third Symphony, in C major, was played with a clarity that set the graceful lines of the music and the felicity of the orchestration. The symphonic poem, "Daughter of the North," scored for a very large orchestra, made a striking contrast to "Tapiola," that dark symphonic poem which Sibelius composed in 1925 and in which he pictures the woods and the wastelands of the north. Last came the lovely Symphony No. 5, where the horns start the first movement upon its way with such magic effect, and where the horn tune, swinging back and forth in the finale, is worthy to rank with the famous horn passage in Schubert's C major or that in Brahms's C minor Symphony. Badly played, it could wreck the movement, but the horn players of the London Symphony Orchestra achieved it excellently.

Sibelius is a master of the art of presenting symphonic material. He charms one again and again by the freshness with which the sections of his movements grow out of one another. Where with lesser men the sections are static, and the links arbitrary and undistinguished, with Sibelius the sections have no deadends and each link imparts a fresh impetus. He shows here something of Mozart's vital touch. The orchestration, too, is a continual delight, full of strange and individual effects, and with a peculiarly rich foundation tone for the lower parts, that recalls the stability and strength of Wagner's scoring.

This notable concert marks a definite stage in the acceptance of Sibelius by England.

At the recital of violin and pianoforte sonatas given by Adila Fachiri and Kathleen Long in Wigmore Hall, both artists played finely. Formerly one knew Madame Fachiri as a bold but rough violinist, and Miss Long as a pianist of elegance but no great depth. Now Madame Fachiri has developed serenity and elevation of style, and Miss Long has drawn into her playing the treasures of classical tradition. The results are altogether admirable.

At Wigmore Hall on June 28 Master Harold Rubens, an 11-year-old pupil of Madame Levinskaya, made his second appearance in public. As with most prodigies, the lissom fingers of childhood enabled him to excel in passages requiring flexibility and speed, and he got a stronger tone than could be expected. He should have a future if he develops a musical character of his own.

Miss Guirne Creath has a number of pianistic qualifications, but seemed unable to make the best of them at a Wigmore Hall recital on June 27. Surely it would have been better to play from the book than to scatter broadcast the slips of a capricious memory, which invaded not merely notes but phrasing. Her performance of two Scarlatti sonatas, a French Suite by Bach, and Beethoven's Sonata in E major, Op. 109, was thoroughly unsettled, and her tendency to false emphasis upset the Andante. Yet in Liszt's Rhapsodie "Héroïde-Elégiaque" Miss Creath improved so much that it may well be her talent is for this type of music and not for the classics at all.

At a recital by Miss Fanny Davies on June 29, the rooms of the Society of Women Musicians were thronged to overflowing by an audience eager to hear this artist play a Bach-Beethoven-Schumann-Brahms program. One could hardly think of executive processes at the time; only later one realized that all the technical elements must have been present.

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A Cicerone With a Manner

Winters of Content, by Osbert Sitwell. London: Duckworth. 15s. net.

MR. OSBERT SITWELL has spent so much time distinguishing for our benefit between the stylized and the affected in sculpture and architecture that both manners have become confused in his writing. The polite and the pompous expatiate side by side in his sentences. His discrimination is weighed down again and again by the long-winded ceremony of his words. He never allows one to forget that he is a man with a manner and he parades this manner with elaborate suavity. The result is that when we follow him in his travels we are for long stretches far more aware of Mr. Osbert Sitwell than of the sights he is showing us, and as this is his intention we have to choose between conniving at what looks like a pose or admitting frankly that he is in the way—that we should be obliged if the cicerone would stop talking and let us see the view. The fact is that he has so thoroughly immersed himself in baroque, on the one hand, and parody on the other, that he cannot now resist appearing in different attitudes, like a sculptured figure, in most of the scenes and buildings he admires.

"Winters of Content" describes a series of Italian journeys made in the last few years. Venice, Apulia and Parma are his subjects, with an essay on Correggio, Tintoretto and El Greco, and another on gala-books and place names. That Venice can still be written about at all is both a tribute to that lovely city and a commentary on the grim determination of writers great and small. Mr. Sitwell has his misgivings: the tourist routes are paved with other people's books. He could console himself that he was going to Venice for Christmas, out of the season, and found that he and two American ladies, lately from the Holy Land, were the only foreigners in the city. The Venetians were about on their Christmas festivities, enjoying the cold; a trestle bridge obligingly collapsed into one of the canals; there were lesser palaces to see, and the work of Palladio with a visit to some of his houses became the occasion for a description of how Italian architecture was transposed by English architects.

Mr. Sitwell has made his own this kind of museum writing and its matter is not in the least boring. He has no desire to get away from civilization; on the contrary he writes of these things to get back to it; and he is not disconcerted by his fellow travelers, writers or otherwise. Once in Italy they are in the museum with the other curios and he is amused to collect a little human bric-à-brac among his monumental exhibits.

In the chapter on place names he is handling words with the lightness of the poet. Finally his pomposity vanishes entirely when he comes with genuine feeling and erudition to the work of critical appreciation. His essay on Correggio, Tintoretto and El Greco is immensely interesting. So much the connoisseur, he is not the kind of critic who loses himself in the mysticism which has been lit in dubious halo around El Greco's head. Whether the influence of Tintoretto in El Greco has really been underrated in the interests of Titian, I should doubt, but the point is worth making and exploring; and the rescue of Correggio is a most understanding piece of work. When he breaks from his pedestrian wordiness into such matters, Mr. Sitwell releases a taste, erudition and sympathy which flatter and satisfy the reader's delight.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Sienese Painting

A History of Sienese Painting, by G. H. Edgell. New York: Lincoln MacVeagh—The Dial Press. $10.

It would seem odd that the time was not ripe a generation ago for anything like a comprehensive study of Sienese painting, which came to an end, as a school, in 1555, when the city was besieged by Spaniards, and later capitulated. Philip of Spain then handed the erstwhile free city and state of Siena to Cosimo dei Medici as payment of all debts owed by Spain to Florence. Siena sank to the level of a provincial town and her art was all but forgotten. Soon after the twentieth century opened connoisseurs and art dealers discovered a new field for collecting in the art of neglected Siena. A group of scholars began to print their researches and sought to establish attributions. The school was seen to have a large artistic significance, not only historically, but in a permanent æsthetic sense, and Professor Edgell's book completes the rescue of an important painting movement from the obscurity in which it has been buried, for all but a few experts, for four centuries. This book is concerned with the painters as artists, and as such means something to the layman as well as much as to the connoisseur. There are 441 illustrations.

Stage and Film Notes

On the evening of July 7, at the Biltmore Theater, Los Angeles, "The Green Pastures" attained to its one thousandth performance. Several members of the cast, including Mr. Richard B. Harrison, who plays the lead, have appeared in every presentation. On the way west the company gave three performances in Des Moines. Spectators came from all over Iowa and from other states, and the total receipts were $15,000. After the Pacific coast engagement the company will have a vacation pending the opening of the new season in Boston on Labor Day.

In an elaborate screen version of the stage farce, "Wild Waves," Paramount plans to present several radio entertainers of note.

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The Kaleidoscope

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

SO ENCOURAGING did Mr. Walter Hampden find touring conditions last spring that he is planning a 35-weeks tour for next season, which will take him all over the United States in repertory consisting of "Caponsacchi," "Cyrano de Bergerac," and "Hamlet."

Those Titles

It was bound to come. Mr. Harry Chandler, owner of the Los Angeles Times, issued orders to his staff that no mention was to be made in the advertising or news columns of a new film with a particularly offensive title.

Yes, Yes, Go On

Those lingering close-ups of Mr. Stuart Erwin in Paramount's latest screen version of "Merton of the Movies," now called "Make Me a Star," are quite too long drawn out. One can almost see Mr. Erwin spelling out the words he is speaking to slow motion. We hope that the underlining of the obvious in this picture does not indicate that somebody at Paramount has a theory such as that which prevailed in the days of the silent pictures. A rule for subtitles then was that each one must hold the screen long enough to be read four times by a fairly bright high school pupil.

Precautions

A recent song manufactured in Tin Pan Alley contains a line, "Only the ashes remain," which discreet variety theater singers alter to "Only the embers remain." Too easy for customers in search of a laugh to mistake "ashes" for "ushers."

"The Barretts"

Although United Artists has the film rights to "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," no definite arrangements for screening this popular play have yet been made. First Miss Katharine Cornell declined to play for the camera the part she has so long acted on the stage. Then Miss Helen Hayes refused the feminine lead, unwilling to follow Miss Cornell in a rôle she had made her own. Something less than unanimous approval has greeted recent proposals to give the part of the poetess who married Robert Browning to Miss Norma Shearer or Miss Marion Davies.

Miss Cornell's Repertory

Miss Cornell has returned again to her long-cherished plan to establish herself in repertory in New York at the Belasco Theater. She realizes, doubtless, that "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" would prove an anchor to windward for such a theater, a means of helping to carry on during the period of necessary experiment with the new plays that she is planning to produce next season. Under her scheme there would be no change of bill from night to night, as at the Civic Repertory Theater. Changes would be made at two- or three-week intervals, with frequent return to plays of proved drawing power.

E. C. S.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Old Silver of British Homes

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THERE are two distinct factors of satisfaction that go with the acquisition of old silverware made in Great Britain—for several centuries it has all been impressed with its makers' marks and date symbols. The latter are never seen on American silver and often there is little or no clew to the identity of the man who fashioned a certain thing. So in one case the question, When and by whom was it made? finds its answer on the thing itself. In the other, it may not record either the maker or the date. Then there is the far greater spread of time from which to draw, even though the added years for English specimens take one into fields where the items are scarce and costly.

America's first silversmith, judging by identified examples, was the Londoner Robert Sanderson, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1640. Very few indeed are the pieces that can be assigned to two decades following, in the American colonies, although some English work has come down from around 1350 and there is much in the market which dates 300 years later, during the Stuart régimes. While Charles II was England's King and setting a standard of expensive living, there were patrons in plenty for London silversmiths, both in the City and among the prosperous gentry of the countryside and small towns.

The new colonies at the same time had scarcely begun to feel secure in the wilderness, about 40,000 of them being in Virginia, two-thirds as many in all New England and perhaps 1500 in the town of New Amsterdam, while William Penn had not yet started his settlement of the City of Brotherly Love. The record of the silverware makers in this land for about 150 years thus becomes a somewhat brief one, with the parent countries of England, Holland and, to a slight degree, France, as the artistic sources of ideals and manners. The writer who treats of the products of the craft in Great Britain has material in abundance, a historical continuity that extends to Roman times, and evidences of artistic influence which point to several other European countries.

Mr. Edward Wenham's recent book on "Domestic Silver of Great Britain and Ireland" deals with the matter in the easy way that might be expected from one who has been a student of the subject for many years and who has written on it for several magazines. He includes but little of the technical to deter the reader who prefers simple statements, while the some 400 articles illustrated have nearly all appeared in the market during 1929 and 1930, either in England or America. All this tends to lend a lively and contemporary tone to the pages, which are given a picturesque background by a rapid survey of the earlier centuries.

The condensed character of this survey keeps it to less than an hour's reading, although it is brought down to certain work done within the last 40 years. Recognition of merit in carefully adopted early styles of Victorian or later date shows the author's gratifying liberality of view. An attitude of modest assurance and authority makes his chapters convincing, and their genial brevity is likely to leave one with the wish that they had been extended to much greater length.

The various articles made of silver for home use are commented on at length under the attractive title of "Traditions of Table Silver," where much is revealed of manners and social progress as changes in form are noted and accounted for in part. Certain influences tended to displace in time the elaborate standing salt, the major decorative object on the dining tables of the Middle Ages, using instead those two or three inches across. This leads one far afield as the scarcity, the ritual uses and the social significance of this condiment are noticed. The changing forms of the fork provide another fertile topic. An erroneous current belief is corrected, as the misleading term "potato-ring" is shown to be, rightly, "dish-ring."

To quote, "They seem to have first come to use in Ireland about 1750 and remained one of the principal articles of table plate until the last part of the last century. . . . They were used consistently for the same purpose, namely, as the stand for a bowl. A dish-ring remained on the table throughout the dinner to support, in turn, a soup bowl, a potato bowl, a cut-glass dessert bowl."

By Courtesy the Essex Institute to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The mansion in Salem, Massachusetts, built in 1719 and occupied by Judge Nathanael Ropes or his descendants from 1768 to 1907. Then it was bequeathed, with its contents, as a public museum and botanical garden. One of the bedchambers in the Ropes Memorial is shown, with some of the furniture which has been in the house since the days of the first Ropes owner. The two chests of drawers in the background are impressive examples of the simple dignity of Colonial cabinetwork and of the decorative value of large-size brasses used on many of the finer pieces

By Courtesy the Oxford Press to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dish rings of silver, four to six inches high, first appeared in Ireland about 1750, although unknown elsewhere. Keenly sought by collectors, their purpose was to support wooden bowls containing food

As all ecclesiastical or royal objects are excluded, we are relieved from the tedious stressing of superlative examples which is so often done by writers on the subject. The abundant illustrations cover well the forms and types that were found in homes of much or moderate means, allowing us to feel that we have been introduced to an approachable and congenial circle of people and things.

The book is published by the Oxford University Press at $10.

The Ropes Memorial

By NELLIE STEARNS MESSER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Salem, Mass.

IMAGINATION is roused by the words "New England homestead"; the picture that comes is sharp and well drawn. In the country rambling buildings sheltered by a windbreak to the north, snows swirling in winter; apple blossoms showering in late spring; in town, a high, trim, boxlike house with granite steps close upon a brick pave; a glimpse of arbor and winding path and formal garden to the rear. And it is no effort to look in fancy within the house walls. Families, generation upon generation, that called these dwellings home have left a trail of household relics that have come to mean New England to us, as truly as do the outdoor stretches of green pasture, fair mountain or surf-struck rock.

Into the quiet arms of the attic have been gathered all sorts of eloquent memoranda. Not only social bygones (the tattered muslins and dented beavers), but relics scientific, religious and even economic. Chintz-draped trunks of all sizes held hundreds of account books, old Bibles, stones and shells and pressed flowers; love letters, baby pillows and lacy caps. How joyfully or how softly must the owners have trod through wide, low-studded rooms! And how these New Englanders did keep things! To sort carefully, to lay away securely in clean paper, to tie up and label primly, to preserve for the next generation, was an innocent obsession.

They Were a Thrifty People

The housewife's hoarding did not stop there. A sewing table, belonging to grandmother's cousin, a chest made for the wedding outfit of Uncle James' first wife, a pair of jars from the Indies, brought by a friend of Aunt Harriet's stepson and originally intended for his own best parlor when after the "next voyage" he settled down—all these easily drifted into certain corners and became part and parcel of the household. The Indian Ocean took both stepson and friend, so somehow the jars just stayed there, one on each end of the console table under a gilded mirror; Uncle James' first wife's chest always stood in the second-best chamber; the sewing table, its drawers crowded with an accumulation of needlebooks and worn bags of buttons, was always in the small single bedroom, where children rummaged out its secrets.

But the family dwindled. In town the homestead was left with a spinster or two, and a faithful attending maid. The pieces of walnut and mahogany, the trunks in the attic remained, the windows, shining emptily, the doorstep scrubbed. In the farmhouse a descendant gazed out, alone, through swirling snows, foreseeing the inevitable auction when relics would be scattered, even as the winds now scattered the white flakes. Where else should the jars with their climbing hawthorn sit, save just in front of the gilded mirror? The little table would have its drawers emptied of all the worn bags wound about with knotted cords at the neck and its hundreds of buttons from scores of tight gowns and pinafores!

Such indeed have been New England experiences, not only sentimental but artistic. Somehow the family mansion is exactly the true setting for the chest-on-chest, as the country chamber for the Windsor and the slat-back chair. And so thought two descendants of a long line of New Englanders of the family name of Ropes. Their ancestor, migrating to Salem in 1642, had found the little settlement to his liking. His great-grandson of Revolutionary days was Judge, with commission from the King and an ardent Tory.

This Judge Nathaniel Ropes bought a home, a gambrel-roofed, seasoned dwelling at the western end of the town in 1768. Among other lesser goods he brought to it a fine clock, a desk, Queen Anne mirror, a superb walnut chest, half a dozen Chippendale chairs. After he had gone in 1774, and after the war his son struggled back to favor, setting up a store where he disposed of calico, sugar and portions of his shipping ventures. This son bestowed a fine set of 1780 Canton ware, some valuable records, document boxes, etc., on his daughter Sally and left her to carry on the tradition.

Sally Fiske Ropes married her well-to-do cousin, Joseph Orne, son of a merchant, in 1817. She survived sister, husband and daughter, their only child, but the splendid glass and silver and china and mahogany of her wedding days remained and gave rich decoration to the home. Then came a nephew to share her dwelling. Fror him the household relics passed to his two sisters, born and bred in Ohio but with all regard for the old homestead of their New England forbears. Children of a Nathaniel Ropes and, like Sally, the last of their line, they brought with them many a table and mirror and chair from the Ohio home, founded in a day of Empire scrolls and twisted columns.

Yet somehow there was room for everything,—for great-grandfather's chair and card table; for grandmother's china; for Aunt Sally's Irish glass and chests of linen and tinkling candelabra; for father's fourposters and double dining-table and Sheffield silver. Nothing jarred with anything else. In fact there was an amplitude and dignity to the well-filled rooms, cheerful in their square, simple lines, that did away with all primness. There was neither too much nor too little.

This homestead stands today, well-kept by its generous maintenance fund, carefully administered by a board of trustees, a treasure of the city of Salem. Thousands of visitors seek it out each year. It is on the main business street but just beyond the congested district, beautifully set between a stone church and a large brick mansion. It has a considerable garden to the rear, now so developed that evergreens, spring bulbs, perennials and annuals of every summer month offer continuous delight.

The Misses Eliza Orne Ropes and Mary Pickman Ropes were the donors. They suggested that the rooms so intimate in their details of family life should be carefully shown, that crowds should not be admitted, that nothing in the line of a business venture should be undertaken. So the guest, free from parcel and coat, is allowed to pause and rest and enjoy the well-ordered rooms, made beautifully homelike by suitable rugs and curtains and an abundance of flowers. Every least memento of the Ropes family, a typical New England family, seems to have been faultlessly cared for since the early years of Judge Ropes and Priscilla Sparhawk, his wife. There is no hint of a musty past. Indeed, this is the town home we have so often pictured—still functioning, still keeping the best of the past as stimulus toward the best of the future.

Use of Grayed Colors

A color is intense when it contains practically none of its complementary hue. Thus a yellow containing none of its complement, violet, will be quite a pure yellow. The more of its complement which is mixed with it, the grayer the color becomes and the further it wanders from its true hue. Ordinarily, intense hues can not be used in very large areas. They need to be grayed down and modified so that they keep in their proper background. Thus floor coverings, walls, large pieces of furniture are more successful if the colors are grayed somewhat to eliminate possible glare of garishness.

After the dominant tones are decided upon for a room, it is great fun to introduce the accent of vivid hues as a contrast to the larger areas of modified ones. Intense splashes of color may be injected into a scheme in small objects in the room such as vases, bands on curtains, pillows, frames of pictures, linings of bookcases, lamp shades or small ornaments.

Proportion in Color Uses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SKILLFUL handling of color, to give a pleasing and effective ensemble in the furnishings of a room, is needed these days, when so many vivid hues are being brought into the living quarters. Fewer mistakes, no doubt, were made when the living room was furnished in more somber and grayer tones. It required less ability to bring together taupes, browns, dull greens, or rose than to manage the brilliant hues which are apparently the present vogue in furnishings.

Whether this innovation of rousing hues started in the kitchen and from there penetrated the remainder of the home, or the reverse, may be a debatable question. In either case the desire for brighter and more cheerful surroundings is here. With it is the problem of knowing just how to combine the colors in the right proportion and intensity to bring out a composition with which one may dwell happily.

A chart may be very useful as a start. There are various types, but one which is especially usable has the colors arranged in a circle. Here are found the three primary ones—red, yellow, and blue. Between these on the circle are the secondary or complementary colors—orange, green and violet between these, again, come other hues, made from mixing the original ones, until there are 90 in all. By choosing a color that is to prevail, the complementary ones which will look well with this are directly opposite it on the chart. Thus a suitable combination can be quickly evolved.

Or Study An Artist's Work

Another way to visualize a color scheme is to analyze a Japanese print, or a picture done by an artist who knows what he is doing, or study the color combinations in a choice oriental rug. By observing what is stressed in these works of art and adapting about the same proportions in the furnishings of a room, a very artistic effect, in color at least, should result.

Suppose, for instance, an Oriental rug has a background of old blue, a copious supply of rust, only bits of orange, rose, and green, with perhaps tiny spots of white and indigo. Red and violet may be missing. This gives a hint as to what colors will make a good combination, which ones can be used liberally, and which must be kept in small quantities. The prevalence of certain hues in the rug will give the cue for those that can be employed in large surfaces in the room—perhaps in the floor covering or large upholstered pieces. Where smaller bits of color enliven the rug, one may depend on it that these can be used only sparingly, perhaps in pieces of pottery, book ends, or lining of draperies.

Balanced Areas Not Desirable

The blue and rust in the Oriental rug referred to, for example, would not look well if used in equal quantities. This would be the case if the floor covering were blue, making approximately 270 feet, and if an equal area were devoted to chairs and hangings in rust. A much more interesting and artistic effect will come if one stays away from an equal distribution of hues.

Carrying the same idea a little further, it will be found that equal amounts, or thirds or quarters, are not so intriguing as a distribution of color in fifths or sevenths. Two-fifths of one color against three-fifths of another is better than one-third against two-thirds or two-fourths against two-fourths. This is often demonstrated in borders of very artistic rugs or prints. Invariably the more fascinating borders will have the divisions in more uneven distribution.

Following this rule in making pipings for pillows, or tinting a cornice, or touching up a picture frame, or making a little border for a shelf, it will be found more artistic to divide the space so that one color consumes two-fifths or three-sevenths of the area and the other the remaining portion. In these small quantities, very vivid hues which might ordinarily be considered as clashing will combine quite successfully—an orange-red piping beside a slightly wider purplish red band, for instance.

London Happenings

By COLLECTOR

ANTIQUARIANS generally and coin collectors in particular, on both sides of the Atlantic, will be interested in the remarkable little converted coin, probably the only one of its kind known, which has been discovered among the ruins of the Roman city of Verulamium, near St. Albans, a short bus ride from London.

I understand that Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, the curator of the London Museum, who directed the excavations, considers that this small silver token, which, in its original condition would have a commercial value today of only a few cents, was one of the most astonishing discoveries made at Verulam within the last 12 months. In his opinion, it is definitely connected, in some unknown way, with a secret society devoted to the worship of the god Mithras, the Persian god of light. This cult, under the Roman Empire, was a formidable rival to the Christian faith.

"The token," says Dr Wheeler, "was originally a denarius of the reign of Augustus and was minted in the year 8 B. C. (The small letter "d" which follows the number of pennies in Britain thus, 1d. 2d. 3d., etc., is merely an abbreviation of the Roman word "denarius.")

"On one side of the coin Tarpeia was shown, being buried beneath the shields of the Sabines after her betrayal of the Capitol of Rome; on the other appeared originally the head of Augustus. The head, however, had been rubbed smooth when this coin was found and replaced by a carefully incised Greek inscription to Mithras. The lettering was obviously cut by someone unfamiliar with Greek.

"The British Museum authorities, adds Dr Wheeler, "have pointed out that the representation of Tarpeia amid the shields has apparerntly been reinterpreted as the nativity scene of Mithras rising from the rocks."

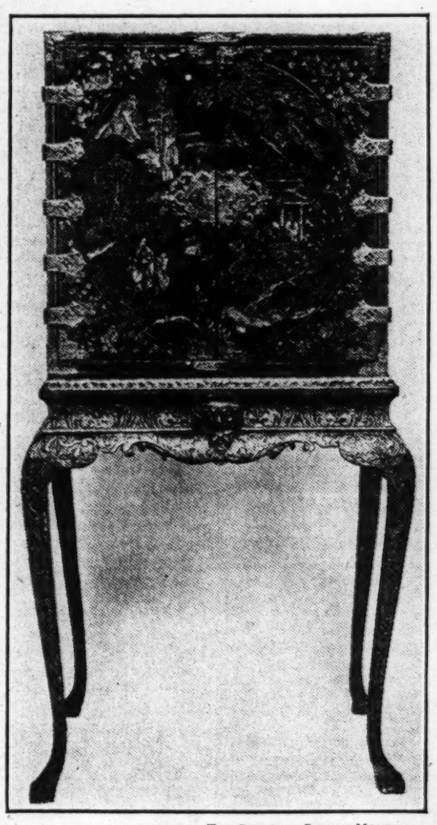
* * *

American women visitors to London this year may be interested to know that among the miniature ships and guns at the Royal United Service Museum in Whitehall may be seen one of the most beautiful examples of Elizabethan embroidery still in existence. This is one of the petticoats worn by Queen Elizabeth. After 350 years the colored silks are still as bright, seemingly, as in the year they were made. The garment is worked elaborately with oriental birds and flowers in almost every color of the rainbow.

Courtesy of Frank Partridge & Sons to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A MAHOGANY "WRITING TABLE" MADE ABOUT 1750 IN THE STYLE OF CHIPPENDALE

"Done in the elegant manner" would have been a likely phrase of the day in commenting on this piece of cabinetwork, which is remarkable for its balanced proportions, massive dignity and the excellence of its carved ornament. It doubtless was made for the library of a fine English residence, though present records offer no clew to former owners.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A RARE SMALL CABINET IN RED LACQUER DATING ABOUT 1720, WHICH SOLD IN LONDON FOR £290

The exceptionally small size of this piece, which stands only five feet high, makes it especially desirable. It is notable also for the excellent condition of its surface, ornamented with gilt, and for the beautifully chased hinges and lock plate.

Pewter for Decoration

A HOME equipped in Old World style can scarcely be complete without at least a small collection of antique pewter. There are few things which harmonize more perfectly with the rich quality of old furniture. Moreover, old pewter is still to be found in out of the way farmhouses and cottages and often it finds its way into the antique shops at very reasonable prices.

The shapes of pewter ware often follow those of contemporary silver, for it seems to have been a general custom in many old houses to keep silver for "best" and pewter for daily use.

Often the actual metal is much older than the form in which it is fashioned. Pewter which had become old-fashioned in style or the worse for wear was often melted down and recast. No doubt this may have happened again and again, so that a pewter pepper pot or sugar caster dating from the early nineteenth century may conceivably be made with metal 200 years older. This is one reason why genuine seventeenth-century or early eighteenth-century pewter is comparatively rare, but vessels which are little more than 100 years old are still a fruitful field for collectors.

In addition to pewter plates and dishes there were many smaller items such as egg cups, sauce boats, sweetmeat dishes, sugar bowls, cream jugs and spoons. Pewter was also used for candlesticks, both of the pillar and saucer types. In earlier times too, there were pewter barbers bowls and other vessels.

For an old oak dresser, or the mantelshelf above an Old World inglenook, there is no better garniture than a set of these plates and dishes and similar articles.

Flatware, including platters and coasters as well as plates, may be stood on edge effectively, while hollowware, such as mugs, tankards, pots for coffee or tea and old measures of different sizes, show off to good advantage in the foreground when tastefully arranged. If old pewter is kept polished, as old-time housekeepers were careful to do, its lively appearance is greatly increased.

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If you are going to Los Angeles, California, to enjoy the events of the Xth Olympiad, you will find it helpful to consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor for travel and shopping information.

Whether you go by boat through the Panama Canal, or by transcontinental rail or bus line, there are advertisers ready to serve you. Fine accommodations are available at Monitor advertised hotels in Los Angeles as well as other cities in California and along the route of your trip.

While vacationing on the Pacific Coast you will find the advertisements of stores, restaurants, garages, beauty shops, and other services to be dependable guides. In many cities there are Monitor Advertising Information Bureaus which will gladly answer your questions concerning local and national advertisers.

EDUCATIONAL

Back-Yard Playground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mother, may I go out to play?
No, sonny, it isn't safe in the street.
But mother, those children across the way
Have a swing, and teeter, and glider seat.

I'm tired of blocks and of "cutting out,"
Of pictures, and crayons, and keeping neat.
I wish I could run, and jump, and shout,
And play like those children across the street.

IN THE same spirit that a Seattle mother composed this verse, the women of the Seattle Council of Preschool Associations have brought the Back-Yard Playground Movement into the Northwest. During the last four years, 2500 home play yards have been constructed in the city of Seattle alone. What such an accomplishment means to the happiness of thousands of youngsters is eclipsed only by the training in the rudiments of good citizenship which these boys and girls are receiving.

The child whose father has equipped the back yard with a sand box, swing, horizontal bar, balancing beam, slide, playhouse, or similar pieces of apparatus seeks no greener pastures of entertainment. Other children gravitate to the scene, and the back yard playground becomes the center of activity for the youngsters of the neighborhood. Thus the child may satisfy his need of self-expression through play. He learns to get along with his companions. In striving to emulate the feats of the more skillful, he acquires perseverance, and absorbs the important and fundamental knowledge that sometimes only through repeated failures may success be attained.

For the Preschool Child

For children under 6 years of age, the back-yard playground is especially valuable. During these preschool years, authorities tell us, youngsters acquire control of the larger muscles, and by using them in play develop coördination between mind and body. One Seattle kindergarten teacher states that in watching her pupils play a game in which they jump over a rod a few inches above the floor, she can tell which of the children have play yards at home. Those that do, go over the barrier with a freedom born of self-confidence, while the others approach the hazard with an expression of bewilderment, almost fear. Even such simple pieces of equipment as sand boxes and wading pools stimulate the imagination, and construction programs are always under way, or fleets of chip boats venture forth from their ports. Initiative and ingenuity developed in these playtime projects indicate the potentialities of future accomplishment.

But the back-yard playground is not limited to the use of the little tots, and for this reason must be made to grow along with the child. Ropes may be shortened on gymnasium apparatus, the sandbox is displaced by the digging area, the playhouse gives way to the treehouse or a shack which the children themselves have built. Here the "gang" has its headquarters, meetings are held and projects planned. Incidentally, important lessons in cooperation, and in accomplishment through united effort are learned.

To the child who finds happiness in his own backyard, home becomes far more than a place to eat and sleep. As he grows older, memories of happy hours in the play yard, or of helping dad and mother plan and construct some other piece of play equipment develop into dreams of a home of his own. Such visions crystallize into deeds that will characterize the useful, substantial citizens, and the conscientious, happy parents of tomorrow.

The Back-Yard Playground Movement is an outgrowth of the Community Playfield Plan. The value of supervised play under safe and wholesome conditions, proved by the playfield, augurs well for the success of the back-yard playground. Here the child is not under the care of some stranger, but is in home surroundings with home folks. With shining eyes he runs to call dad and mother to watch him perform a difficult "stunt" on the trapeze, just mastered. The parents who planned and made the equipment are interested in its use, and themselves find in their own back yard a new meaning for the word home. In these unsettled times the back yard offers a haven of refuge for the entire family.

Strong Movement

In Seattle, the Back-Yard Playground Movement has swept the city. Each spring, the Seattle Council of Pre-School Associations sponsors a city-wide back-yard playground contest. Each of the 44 preschool groups promotes a local contest among the parents within its own school district. The prize-winning yards compete in a sectional contest, and the leading entries in the sectional competition vie for honors in the all-city contest. One of the leading Seattle newspapers, a city councilman, the Seattle police department, the local representative of the National Recreation Association, state, county, and city parent-teacher groups, the Washington Automobile Club and other organizations coöperate in judging the yards and providing trophies. In the 1932 contest, 2258 back-yard playgrounds were judged. The leading school district entered 298 back-yard playgrounds in competition. Newspaper publicity, weekly radio talks over a period of two months, and miniature play yards displayed in the windows of leading department stores aroused interest in the contest and pointed out the various ways by which home play yards might become factors of great influence in molding child character.

Seattle has indeed carried the Back-Yard Playground Movement into the Northwest, and so successful has it been that organizations in several other cities have made inquiries as to the details.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BACK-YARD FUN

Imagination and a Homemade Slide Mean Happy Hours at Home for the Crowd of Youngsters at Upper Left. The Fearless Young Athlete (Center) Performs on Homemade Horizontal Bar Made of a Length of ¾-Inch Gas Pipe Fastened Between Two Clothesline Posts. The Pool (Right) Was Built by a Father for His Children, But the Whole Family Uses It. Note Other Playground Equipment. Below Is a Backyard Playground in a Home in Seattle, Wash. The Father Built All This Equipment for His Little Daughter, Who Derives Even More Benefit From Contact With the Neighbor Children Which It Attracts Than She Does From the Equipment Itself.

With All Europe for Its Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oetz, Austria

ON THE banks of a glacial stream in the stepped Oetz Valley, hemmed in by the towering snow-covered Alps of the Austrian Tyrol, is the headquarters of the American Peoples College in Europe.

Only its headquarters, however; for its real campus and its classrooms are all Europe itself, where a group of American educators are endeavoring to advance international understanding and to inculcate a broadened knowledge of the social, political and economic problems of the world.

Diplomas are ignored and facts are considered of only secondary importance in this educational experiment, which has as its aim the breaking away from the traditional American system of education and the teaching of pupils to think and live as well as to study. Though this is only the second year of the college, the unfavorable economic conditions have not impeded its growth, and an increased enrollment of more than 200 students is reported for the coming school year.

As a result of this increase, the college has been able to add several new places to its itineraries and to provide a longer and more diversified educational program. All students spend some time in Paris, Geneva, the Austrian Tyrol, Vienna, Dresden, Prague, Castle Hohnstein—center of the youth movement in South Germany—Berlin, London, Copenhagen and Helsingfors. Field trips have also been planned for special groups to Italy, Hungary, Russia and Lapland.

More than a score of groups with interests in music, art, drama, workers' education, economics, international relations, adult education, youth movements and other special subjects have enrolled in the college for short term study tours, while about twenty students interested in a comprehensive survey of social and cultural trends in Europe are coming for longer terms of from six months to a year. Organized as a nonprofit organization, the college has found it possible to arrange a ten-weeks' study tour for $339, a three-months tour for $378, and an entire year abroad for $775, all living, travel and tuition expenses included.

A number of well-known educators from various universities in the United States, as well as several European educators, constitute the teaching staff. Soren A. Mathiasen, former head of the Pocono Peoples College near Stroudsburg, Pa., is the director.

Decisions by The Two Parents

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT time do I *have* to be home?" asked our 10-year-old daughter anxiously. She was going only a block away, but it was her first venture out alone in the evening. A member of her small hostess's family was going to see her home, but the event was of great importance in her eyes. Our family was lingering at the dinner table talking of this and that, so the question was addressed to her father as well as to me.

"Eight-thirty," her father promptly replied.

"Nine," I said in the same breath (it was Friday night).

We looked quickly at each other in surprise, but before either of us could say a word Sue, whose imagination instantly leaps to some dramatic scene in every situation, struck the pose of an auctioneer, and cried in a deep, imperative voice:

"Nine I'm bid—nine I'm bid—who'll give me nine-thirty?"

When the laugh had subsided we "compromised"—many fathers will understand this use of the word—on nine o'clock; but after Sue had left her father and I tried to consider the basic idea involved in the situation which Sue's quick wit had turned, this time, into something amusing. We knew from experience that another time it might not be quite so amusing, and, above all, we knew that very much of it in the lives of children disrupts family discipline, and even carries over into discontent with and disregard for school discipline.

A United Final

When Father says "Yes," and Mother says "No," it develops in the minds of children a continuous belief that no decision on the part of either parent is final, but that perhaps an appeal to the other parent may result in his desired end being accomplished. Probably any two parents will disagree sometimes in the course of the almost innumerable family decisions that must constantly be made, but this disagreeing can many times be done privately and before the final decision is announced to the children.

This matter of parent coöperation in decisions and discipline can be simplified by the use of a few general rules in the family. If it is decided that children are not to go out after dinner on school nights or that they must be in bed at a certain hour or that they cannot go to a movie just because it is Friday night regardless of the subject of the picture, then both parents can "stick to it" regardless of temptation to do otherwise—unless, of course, the circumstances seem to both parents so unusual that an exception can be made. It is amazing how quickly the tendency on the part of children to argue or to question decisions will fade in the face of both parents' calm, matter-of-fact standing together and expecting compliance with their wishes.

A much happier family situation is always achieved if the children can be presented with the decision in such a way that they will like it (somewhat in the manner which we use with other adults), but even this can be more easily accomplished if there has already been established in their minds a respect for parent decisions as well as the knowledge that such decisions are mutual.

On the Children's Side

Love, understanding—yes, even tact—are requisite to fully carry out a program of this sort, for never once must the children imagine that father and mother are arrayed as a sort of small but powerful army against them; rather must they feel that both parents are on their side, but that often the larger experience and knowledge of the parents give them the natural right to make decisions, and that these decisions are directed toward the purpose of establishing the greater happiness and welfare of everybody concerned. Children sometimes seem slow in learning that the family is composed of others besides themselves; they do not see, for instance, that the activities of brothers, sisters and parents are influenced—even controlled—by the hour at which they themselves are finally in bed. The fact that father and mother want to do some special reading during the evening, and that children in bed at 9 instead of 8 (their regular bedtime) would deprive the parents of the best part of their reading time, is of little importance to them. Yet these children must live with someone all of their lives and the parents who teach them to give attention and respect to the rights of others are teaching them a fundamental lesson.

"Pull Together" might be called the proper motto to hang on the wall of every parent's mind, and then, when the bidding starts and the children feel that the "Going—going—" stage has been reached, the parent may be able to put on the brakes just in time to avoid the "Gone"!

Are Examinations a Menace?

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WHAT effect is the school examination system going to have on the future of education in England? How far is it of value in turning out a new generation of people who will have much on their hands?

There is heart-searching now a days in the endeavor to answer such questions. Heart-searching which, in a rapidly changing society, seems inevitable, since upon the direction of education, upon the measure of the discernment of those responsible for this direction, it is clear that very much depends.

The matter was dealt with recently at the annual conference of the Association of Headmistresses when discussion turned upon the need for adaptability; upon the willingness to regard settled policies as capable of change if change were necessary.

The real business of the teacher—as was pointed out by Miss J. M. H. McCaig, principal of the Notting Hill High School, London—is to teach the child to live. Therefore he must be furnished not only with an adequate knowledge of the academic subjects he is to impart, but—more important—with the ability to understand his child and, grasping what, before long, that child must be called upon to face in everyday living, to give him something of the wherewithal of citizenship.

Of Questionable Worth

Under the circumstances, the wisdom of remaining wedded to the system of examinations appears questionable.

Miss C. E. Robinson, principal of Howell's School, Denbigh, said that she considered it more than questionable. The great need of the moment, she believes, is for people to possess an individuality which she defined as a "growing integrity of character which is so concerned for the dignity of humanity that it refuses to be used, or to use any other person, as a means to an end."

She asked whether it was not highly probable that examinations, and the cramming for examinations, was not stifling the development of that kind of individuality by instituting what she termed "intellectual discipline" rather than "intellectual discipleship," an ability to gain academic honors rather than a love of learning for learning's sake, which would give to the world the type of people of whom it stood most in need?

Had the present educational system, with its process of examinations, Miss Robinson asked, succeeded in producing prophets and statesmen capable of meeting the problems of modern living? Had it even produced leaders? Had it given to the world men and women far-sighted enough to prevent the torrent of modern discovery and invention from getting beyond humanity's control?

Education for Life

She quoted Prof. A. N. Whitehead as having said that secondary schools are "sending to the universities a disheartened crowd of young folk, carefully inoculated against any outbreak of intellectual zeal." She declared that, in too many instances, school education was merely a means to an end and turned out a majority doomed to failure as citizens because they had been compelled to follow the course which, for a small minority, had led to academic success.

Miss Robinson reminded her hearers that "education is for life" and that "life is a social affair" in which it is not always necessary or advisable to progress along academic lines. Much might be gained, she contended, in balancing the value of present-day education, by testing its results upon the use made of leisure immediately after leaving school. And suggested the value of overhauling the adolescent population with a view to discovering whether the average of those possessed of cultural interests of any kind would be high enough to cover that 60 per cent demanded as a safety margin for civilized society.

Teachers are anxious for guidance. They are anxious to discover to what extent it is necessary to clamber out of ruts which may have grown too deep. Anxious to adapt themselves to a world that has "burst its bonds and splashed into a new life, in which it is conscious of new powers, and unaware, as yet, of their limits."

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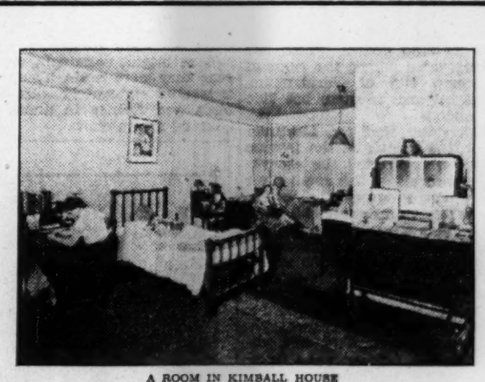

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This is one of a series of advertisements appearing on this page every Tuesday and Saturday.

THE HOME FORUM

The Ways of Rain Water

IT HAS rained all day, and all the night before. Perhaps there might be something more interesting about rain than its mere aspect of uniform grayness, of eaves dripping, and of its ceaseless whispering through the air. So, knowing there would be another day of it, ordinarily a day in the house for me, I donned some clothes that would not shrink from moisture; and I went out to see if any of the puddles on the sidewalk, any of the runnels from off the lawn, could be diverted to processes really useful.

Under the camphor trees in the parkway, there was no shelter. They were fine sieves, nothing more, and big drops found their ways down my neck; but I made the little ditches from the walk deeper with my hoe, so that water could run out to the curb, perhaps, and not flood the feet of pedestrians. The gutters were running three feet wide with swift water; so I rinsed my hoe in the current and thought how festive it looked, hurrying on like that, when so much of the time there is nothing but dust and dry leaves in them. The camphor trees leaked terribly, however; so there was no use in standing there, looking into our winter river.

Up on the lawn, under the corner of the porch roof, there was a fan-shaped spraying from overhead, washing out all the little stones and pebbles from the soil under the heather bush; so I did some engineering work on that, diverting the water to the rose vine, but the temporary ditch filled up quickly, and the overflow continued. However, to keep the dirt on the lawn from washing down on the walk, I made some side ditches here and there along the edge, so that the water would flow out on the grass. I went to look for some spare tiles that might receive the splash from the roof, but could find nothing but broken flower pots. Well, I made them do. After that, I gave up any further "projects" in the rain, and let the waters run whither they would in obedience to the rules of gravity. Oh, yes, I did attempt, with my hoe, to keep all the roof water on the north side of the house from running into the same place under the Woodwardias; but so much more came all the time that my efforts were futile. Anyway, I had had a pleasant outing and my back was now well soaked. I retired into the house, and to my more studious work, feeling better acquainted with the ways of rain water.

* * *

As I said before, it has rained all day, and I have sat, well hung about with the curtains of rain and of foliages prettily decked with watery gems, daring anyone to shake them off, on himself, for his trouble. The camphor trees have had a bout with the storm, heaving about in the wind, and the street has been all silver with mirror-like glass. The motors have purred with a slight watery accent; when they have turned on the crossing, and run into the gutter rivers, they have made big splashes, like boats on the sea. This evening, I saw three at a time on the crossing at the corner, winking red lights; and it was wonderfully pretty, the long red streaks running along the wet street and the lights on the avenue beginning to blossom out, too, above them, and making more reflections on the wet surfaces. The wide avenue is bright and glass-like, and the trees across the street are etched true in their own reflections in the brightness. It is most agreeable for me to look at, under the masses of foliage and the branches of our own trees. Besides, the vacant lot across from me is bright emerald just now, having procured for itself a new carpet of grass, lovely and expensive. The children going to school have on rubber boots and rubber coats; they venture into the swiftly flowing gutter streams, splashing but safe, and then they dash on to be in time.

* * *

It is quiet now, in the evening, and one misses all the varied sounds of falling water—the soft monotonous drip off the eaves, the swish of rain and of leaves commingling, the streams off the roof drumming on the cement walks, and splashing back. And the birds! A dozen sparrows sat under the wide eaves by the side door, in the rose vine; some clung to the side of the house. When they caught me watching them, they flew off, and got their tail feathers wet. How wonderful is this swiftly changing coverlet of rain! The clouds gather their loads of vapor to fill it, then shake it out over the earth. If we could rise magically into the air, we would first travel through the raindrops, then find ourselves within the folds of soft clouds, then, right above them, in rainless air. "Like showers upon the grass,"—how gentle, how kind. Truly a magical performance.

We walk around in the soft pelting of the rain with umbrellas over us, and can scarcely keep dry; we complain if a few drops soak to our skins, while all about us the earth is greedy to receive all the drops possible. The dry ground drinks in the water, and it seeps down, down, all about the big roots and little rootlets; and they drink it up, and it begins to climb again into the trees and flower stems, and so escape, by-and-by, into the air. I can imagine this big sheet of water sinking uniformly into the earth, while a great deal runs off into gutter rivers for our refreshment or into channels and streams, or holes, or drains, and is emptied out somewhere beyond our vision, to mingle with the ocean, perhaps. Surely, the sweet discipline of the rain is easy to endure; the meek flowers are gratefully heavy with the drops of it; the birds are chirping their praises of it. I myself have harvested something from my rainy day.

M. T. C.

The Origin of Lace

The desire for beauty in attire which is found in even the most primitive and barbarous nations is responsible for the production of the finest and most costly trimming which can be lavished upon costume. The progressive steps have been slow and interesting, the first having been taken as far back as the tenth century before Christ, in the land of the Pharaohs, whose mummy-cases yield up work made on flax cloth with coloured threads, and patterns drawn and worked in geometric design or with inscriptions. The luxury-loving Greeks and Romans ornamented their togas and peplums with graceful patterns wrought in contrasting colours or in gold. Garments, when fresh and new, needed no ornament about the immediate edge, but as they became frayed and worn the threads were twisted and stitched together, and little by little, from such humble beginnings, grew the beautiful fabric we call lace.

The fancy for ornamental edges during mediæval times sought expression in diverse ways, and by 1250 we read in various accounts of men's and women's clothes being "slittered, dagged, and jagged,' which means that the edges were cut in patterns of leaves and flowers and bound about with a strip of cloth or cord, or sometimes a thread of gold, or the decoration might be cut from velvet and sewed on.

Primarily the word lace signified a line, or small cord of silk thread, or any material which was used to tie together portions of clothing, among both civilians and the military, as the doublet and hose, the sleeves to the body, or the stays and bodices of ladies' dresses. In the "Paston Letters," where so many of the fashions of the times are mentioned, in the year 1469 John Paston wrote to his brother: "I pray you bring home points and laces of silk for you and me," which referred to these laces, made of silk, for tying the clothes together. "Points" were the metal tags on the ends of the laces to keep them from ravelling. There is no reference to lace other than this in the book, although there are many references to clothes, their fashions and trimming. . . .

Two countries claim to be the birthplace of lace—Flanders and Italy; and while the Dutch have contributed more to the making of thread lace, it seems undoubtedly true that Italy was first in the field with this beautiful adornment, but in its earlier form of gold and silver, and later with coarse threads of flax. It is in the Italian inventories that the earliest mention is made of lace, and Italy long sustained her supremacy in the production of superb points.—N. Hudson Moore, in "The Lace Book."

Four O'Clock Was Watermelon Time

The task of selecting our watermelons always fell to Mose. He considered himself the best judge of melons for miles around; and probably he was justified in his conceit, for I never remember his having picked a failure. He made his choice deliberately. To Lucy and me, perched on a discarded packing box, it seemed that he spent hours bending over a group of melons. Lucy would invariably push her sun hat farther back on her head, and beat an impatient tattoo on the box with the heels of her sandals. "Hurry up, Mose," I would plead. "They all look good to me."

Mose would smile in a superior sort of way. "Dat's jes 'cause you doan know nothin' 'bout hit, little Missy. Hit's dis way. Ah sees a watermillyun Ah thinks am ripe. But An doan know less Ah thumps it. If hit sez 'plunk' when Ah thumps it, den Ah knows hit am ripe; but if hit sez 'plank,' Ah knows hit ain't." He would bend over and test a melon with a cautious thumb and forefinger. Should a low and gratifying "plunk" reach our ears, he would shoulder the melon and carry it off to be chilled.

Four o'clock was watermelon time. Dinah Lou would bring the long sections out to the vine-shaded veranda. The melons which Mose had selected were always rich red in color—"luscious" was the word Grandmother used to describe them. It seemed a good word to me; one could apply it to both color and taste. Lucy and I would frankly have preferred our melon served in the back yard, where we could have eaten it much as Mose did his—face half-buried in a quarter section, and the sugary pink juice dripping from his chin. Instead we sat sedately on the veranda, and ate our melon with fork and spoon. I watched Lucy lining up the shiny black seeds, two by two around the rim of her plate.

"It's not such fun this way, is it?"

"Oh, I don't know," was Lucy's laconic reply. "It tastes mighty good to me. Just suppose we had to go all summer without *any* watermelon!"

By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

Poplar Bay: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Walter J. Phillips

Wild Swans

A sound
Like the clapping of strong hands
In exultation:
The beating of great wings
Wide, white, powerful,
Skimming upon the face of shining waters;
Each pinion smiting the tide
With steady stroke,
Breaking the smooth, still surface
Of the silver mirror
With ripples, widening ever
Until each tiny eddy strikes the shore,
Swaying with movement scarcely visible
The interlaced brown parquetry
Of broken reed stems
Lying between the tender green
Of bush, and reed, and bog myrtle,
And the low grassy bank.

So fly the great swans
Seeking their downy brood
Amongst the swelling green of scattered islets.
Two snowy, flying shapes.
Wings wide, necks forward strained;
Beautiful, untiring,
Winging upon strong pinions
To an unseen home.

F. Mildred Rickman.

Dumas' Method of Work

Dumas was indefatigable. Maquet was prodded continually for copy and we may imagine him, fired by the example of the older man, bustling about the libraries of Paris, nosing through historical tomes, scribbling as fast as he could, rushing from Paris to Saint-Germain and back, laboring day and night to feed this ambitious furnace of a Dumas. *Les Trois Mousquetaires* was not the only book being written; there were half a dozen other ventures as well. It was enormous, this industry of Dumas, and muttering voices began to hint that no one man could write so much in such a short space of time.

Of course it was impossible unless Dumas's methods of authorship be taken into account. Pushed by newspaper editors, driven by contracts, and urged by his all-embracing ambition, he created his peculiar manner of composition, of engaging assistants to do the rough work for him, to fetch and carry, to assemble material, to place before him the chaos from which he evolved his absorbing narratives. He was like Napoleon creating campaigns, and ordering his maréchaux to carry out specific orders. He was like the great Italian painters who permitted their apprentices to paint in the backgrounds. There is not one of the great novels that is not completely dominated by Dumas, not one in which his mind and temperament are not embedded; they belonged to him and he to them in spite of the assistants. . . .

Within a few months of the termination of *Les Trois Mousquetaires* Dumas again astonished Paris with *Le Comte de Monte Cristo*. This enormous work came from several sources. First of all, there were the name and recollection of the mysterious island about which he had travelled with the son of Prince Jérôme Bonaparte. He had promised to put it in a story some time. Then there was the suggestion of Le Journal des Débats that instead of writing the proposed *Impressions de voyage dans Paris* he produce a sensational romance that might repeat the vast success of Eugene Sue's *Mystères de Paris*. A short story, *Le Diamant et la Vengeance*, discovered in Peuchet's La Police Devoilée, gave him the central idea, that of a mysterious man returning to Paris to punish the villains who had maltreated him years before.

The matter was discussed with Maquet and gradually the shape of Monte Cristo was unfolded. It was planned to lay the opening chapters in Rome, and Dumas had already mapped out and partially written the adventures of Albert de Morcerf and Franz d'Epinay and was about to continue with Monte Cristo's arrival in Paris when Maquet stopped him with a sudden suggestion. The youth of Monte Cristo must be developed. Marseilles, Danglars, Edmond Dantès and Mercedes, the Abbé Faria and the Chateau d'If, these were the characters and scenes that should be related not as memories recalled by Monte Cristo in his later years, as Dumas had intended, but as the opening movement of the novel. Dumas considered the suggestion, agreed and recast the book in the three parts that the whole world knows: Marseilles, Rome and Paris.—Herbert Gorman, in "The Incredible Marquis, Alexandre Dumas."

THERE is a convincing and refreshing directness in every picture from Mr. Walter J. Phillips' comprehensive gallery of prints, which has earned for this artist friends in many quarters of the world.

"Poplar Bay" possesses many characteristics which one associates with Mr. Phillips' work. The bold twisted trunk and level branches of the tree, rooted on the rocky prominence in the immediate foreground, give depth and distance to the oily water, and the wooded hills which close the view beyond play their part in defining the picture. A mellow, half-luminous haze broods over the sky and is repeated in the wide expanse of the bay across which the sun has formed a broad, shimmering path from shore to shore.

Two characteristic river-boats add interest and color, with their belt of green paint and square brick-colored sails. Mr. Phillips has admirably grasped the grouping and position of the persons on board; the figures, silhouetted in miniature against the surrounding water, crouch in the body of the craft, which a man, standing erect in the stern, steers with his long oar.

Shakespeare's Theater

What would strike a modern eye most about Shakespeare's theatre was its smallness. The auditorium of the Globe was probably about fifty-five feet square, that is approximately the size of a lawn tennis court; and this included the stage, which jutted right out among the audience, and was some forty-three feet wide by about twenty-seven feet long. The play was therefore performed almost in the middle of the theatre, the groundlings standing on three sides of the stage, which was raised three or four feet off the floor, while the seats for those who could afford them were ranged in three tiers of galleries round the walls, and in some theaters stools could even be hired for accommodations on the stage itself.

The whole atmosphere must have been extraordinarily intimate and domestic, especially when we remember that the personnel both of the company and of the audience was far more permanent than anything conceivable in modern London. Each member of the cast would be as familiar to the spectators as the individuals of a local football team are today to a crowd on the home ground. Under such conditions acting and drama were very different from anything we know now. And to understand Shakespeare, to follow the swiftness of his thought, the delicacy of his poetic workmanship, the cunning of his dramatic effects, the intricacy of his quibbles, to appraise in short the infinite riches of his art, we must think ourselves back into that little room at the Globe or its predecessors, in which his dramas were first given by a team of players, moving and speaking on a bare platform surrounded by a ring of faces only a few yards away, faces in front, to right, to left, above, faces tense with interest at the new miracle that awaited them.—J. Dover Wilson, in "The Essential Shakespeare."

Dream-Scent

Locust blossoms
Tumble gently
Into my garden—
Broken flowers
Nestling softly
In the grass,
And in the cracks
Of my flagged pathway.
Petals for the moonlight,
Leaving faint fragrance
To sift through the air
Into my window—
Painting my dreams.

Mary Esther E. Hayden.

Depressie overwinnen

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

IN TIJDEN van klaarblijkelijke depressie, als inblazingen van gebrek, beperking, achteruitgang en ontmoediging de menschheid schijnen te drukken, is het eene hulp ons de woorden van den profeet Habakuk in de gedachte te brengen: „Alhoewel de vijgeboom niet bloeien zal en er geene vrucht aan den wijnstok zijn zal, dat het werk des olijfbooms liegen zal en de velden geene spijs voortbrengen, dat men de kudde uit de kooi afscheuren zal en dat er geen rund in de stallingen wezen zal: zoo zal ik nochtans in den Heere van vreugde opspringen, ik zal mij verheugen in den God mijns heils." Uit deze verklaring kan men opmaken dat het vraagstuk van voorziening zich in vroeger eeuwen evenzeer heeft voorgedaan als in den tegenwoordigen tijd. In deze verklaring wordt tevens het geneesmiddel voor al zulke vraagstukken gegeven, het geneesmiddel, dat aangeduid wordt in de slotwoorden: „Zoo zal ik nochtans in den Heere van vreugde opspringen, ik zal mij verheugen in den God mijns heils." Geen uiterlijke omstandigheden, geen stoffelijk getuigenis van gebrek of beperking was in staat des profeten geloof en vertrouwen in God te doen wankelen.

Christian Science heeft de geestelijke feiten omtrent God en den mensch geopenbaard, welke, indien zij begrepen en gedemonstreerd worden, het een ieder mogelijk maken voor zichzelf de waarheid van Gods al-zijn te bewijzen. Als deze waarheid individueel wordt begrepen, en in toepassing gebracht in der menschen aangelegenheden, zal het vraagstuk van werkeloosheid, gebrek, depressie in zaken en dergelijke, opgelost worden; en geluk en harmonie zullen de plaats innemen van disharmonie en ellende in de ervaring van den enkeling, en daardoor in die der geheele menschheid.

Toen de arme weduwe om hulp tot den profeet Elisa kwam, stelde hij haar de vraag: „Geef mij te kennen wat gij in huis hebt." Velen die heden ten dage komen te staan tegenover de vraagstukken van armoede, verlies, geldgebrek of verminderd inkomen, zouden zich met vrucht kunnen afvragen: Wat nu heb ik om dankbaar voor te zijn? Er is geen enkel mensch die, al staat hij op het oogenblik voor het vraagstuk van voorziening, toch niet eenige reden voor dankbaarheid zou kunnen vinden. Mogelijk kan het zijn voor gezondheid, voor kracht; misschien ook voor vriendschap, voor zijn tehuis en zijn prettigen omgang met anderen; of wel voor de gelegenheid ergens van dienst te zijn. Dankbaarheid is eene hulp in het oplossen van ieder probleem.

In *Miscellaneous Writings* (blz. 306, 307) schrijft Mary Baker Eddy: „De Psalmdichter zegt: ‚Hij zal zijne Engelen van u bevelen, dat zij u bewaren.' God geeft u Zijne geestelijke ideeën, en op hare beurt geven zij u dagelijksche voorziening. Vraag nooit voor den dag van morgen; het is genoeg dat goddelijke Liefde eene immer-tegenwoordige hulp is; en zoo gij, nimmer twijfelende, wacht, zal al hetgeen gij van noode hebt u ieder oogenblik geworden." God is oneindig Gemoed, en goddelijk Gemoed heeft nooit gebrek aan ideeën. Dientengevolge kan ieder dankbaar zijn voor den overvloed van de ideeën, welke in goddelijk Gemoed bestaan, en door den mensch, die Gods beeld en gelijkenis is, weerspiegeld worden.

Wat nu zijn enkele van de ideeën en eigenschappen welke wij noodig hebben ten einde gerechte activiteit tot uiting te brengen? Wij hebben eerlijkheid, oprechtheid, stiptheid, vriendelijkheid, gewilligheid om te dienen, grondigheid, nauwkeurigheid en alle dergelijke van noode. Staan deze niet voor allen open? Geen verandering in de waarde van geld of in zaken-toestanden kan eenig verschil maken in den overvloed van geestelijke ideeën, door welke de voorziening gerealiseerd kan worden van hetgeen wij van noode hebben. Er is plaats in Gods heelal voor een iegelijk Zijner kinderen. Er is werk voor een ieder van hen; en er zijn ideeën beschikbaar en van toepassing voor iedere persoonlijke taak.

Christus Jezus duidde het ééne groote vereischte aan voor het dagelijksch leven, toen hij sprak: „Zoekt eerst het Koninkrijk Gods en zijne gerechtigheid, en alle deze dingen zullen u toegeworpen worden." Waar wij ons ook bevinden mogen, of wat wij ook te doen hebben, ons werkelijke werk is God te weerspiegelen door Zijne geestelijke ideeën te benutten.

Zoo wij de waarheid omtrent God en mensch aanvaarden, en er voor onszelf aanspraak op maken, zullen wij bevinden dat op plaatsen, waar slechts een steenen muur van werkeloosheid scheen te zijn, deuren zullen opengaan, welke ongedachte kansen bieden. En dag aan dag is het voor ons noodig er tijd voor te nemen God, den Gever van al het goede, dank te zeggen voor hetgeen Hij alreede aan ons verleend heeft.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Overcoming Depression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIMES of apparent depression, when suggestions of lack, limitation, failure, and discouragement seem to oppress mankind, it is helpful to recall the words of the prophet Habakkuk, "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls: yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." From this statement one gathers that the problem of supply has presented itself in past ages, as in the present one. In this statement one may also discern the remedy for all such problems, the remedy which is indicated in the concluding words, "Yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." No external circumstance, no material evidences of lack or limitation, could disturb the prophet's faith and trust in God.

Christian Science has revealed the spiritual facts about God and man, which, when understood and demonstrated, make it possible for everyone to prove for himself the truth of God's allness. As this truth is individually understood and applied to human affairs, the problem of unemployment, lack, business depression, and the like, will be solved, and happiness and harmony will take the place of discord and distress in individual, and thus in universal experience.

When the impoverished widow appealed to the prophet Elisha for help, he asked her the question, "What hast thou in the house?" Many today who are facing problems of poverty, loss, lack of funds, limited incomes, might profitably ask themselves, What have I, now, to be grateful for? There is not one—though at this time he may be facing a problem of supply—but could find some reason for gratitude. Perhaps it might be for health, for strength; perhaps for friendships, for home and companionship; perhaps for the opportunity to serve somewhere. Gratitude is a help in the solving of every problem.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 306, 307) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "The Psalmist saith: 'He shall give His angels charge over thee.' God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." God is infinite Mind, and divine Mind is never lacking in ideas. Therefore, one can be grateful for the abundance of the ideas which exist in divine Mind, and which are reflected by man, who is God's image and likeness.

What are some of the ideas and qualities we need in order to carry on any rightful activity? We need honesty, integrity, punctuality, kindness, willingness to serve, thoroughness, accuracy, and all such like. Are not these free to all? No change in money values or in conditions of trade can make any difference in the abundance of the spiritual ideas through which to realize our needed supply. There is a place in God's universe for each one of His children. There is something for each one to do; and there are ideas available and applicable for each particular task.

Christ Jesus pointed out the one great requirement for daily living when he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Wherever we are, or whatever we are doing, our real work is to reflect God, through the utilization of His spiritual ideas.

As we accept the truth about God and man, and claim it for ourselves, we shall find that doors of opportunity will open in places where there had seemed to be only a stone wall of inactivity. And day by day we need to take time to give thanks to God, the Giver of all good, for what He has already bestowed upon us.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

A Manchu Who Was "Different"

My father was a big man, with shoulders broad enough to bear the burdens of many who needed his help—and even then there was room upon them to sustain the cares of his household, and as comforting place for his four children. There was plenty of room on either of them for one small Manchu child of six years to perch precariously, one short arm encircling Father's head, dragging his cap askew, which always seemed for some strange reason to amuse him immensely.

A big man physically, yet not fat, with a fine sense of humor, always given to belittling even the biggest trouble—and my own troubles were always big and important ones! He wore a beard which was rather straggly, a tuft of gray growing from beneath his lower lip and hanging over his chin, and an uneven moustache, below a strong nose, flanked by piercing, wise eyes.

He understood the biggest problems of state, and he understood the tiny heart of a child. He overlooked his own troubles, and tried to smooth out the troubles of others. He understood things!

That's why Her Majesty, the great old Empress Dowager of China—But that is to anticipate. . . .

We had spent some time in France prior to Father's appointment to Sha-Ssu, and I had learned to speak French at an early age. Children learn languages quickly, especially when they play with children who speak those languages; so French, while I did not read or write it, was my first foreign language, and it is still as natural on my tongue as Mandarin, and I express myself in that language more fluently than in English. This language, and English, were to be great assets to me in the years to come.

My father's perpetual fight to educate his children was one of the things that made him great, at least to me. In China, where girls were taught to be pretty only, to become decorous and obedient wives, learning only to cook and sew in order to be proper slaves to the husband's mother, for a father to defy the old order was a terrible thing, and one that required real courage. . . .

A Manchu girl who studied classics! Terrible, unbelievable! Yet I studied Chinese classics.

A Manchu girl who knew French! Horrifying! The result might be disastrous and far reaching! But I learned French as a child.

A Manchu girl who studied English! Heresy of heresies. . . .

And the fact that I knew French and English was my greatest asset years later, when I became First Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty Tzu Hsi, the Empress Dowager. . . .

Now, of course, it is not out of the ordinary for Chinese girls to know several foreign languages, to be graduated from Wellesley, Vassar and English universities; but in those days—

Well, my father was original, and was, moreover, one of China's first advocates of reform, which was much needed in China of my childhood. Today I am more than glad that he persevered in his ambitions for his daughters. He wished them to be "different." He reared them to be "different." He taught them to regard themselves as "different." They were "different," because Father had set himself a course, from which he never swerved.—Princess Der Ling, in "Kowtow."

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STOCK MARKET GAINS HELD IN SHORT SESSION

Able to Absorb Week-End Profit-Taking—Bonds Are Steady

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—The stock market managed to absorb week-end profit-taking and at the same time maintain most of its gains of the week in today's short session.

The list eased off somewhat in the first hour, when a number of the leaders lost from fractions to a point, but this was largely regained later. The general list closed with a steady tone, with net changes largely of negligible proportions. The turnover for the two-hour session was only about 300,000 shares.

Freight Loadings Up

The outstanding item of business news was the report of total freight car loadings for the week ended July 16, showing a gain of 87,144 cars. This was approximately 15,000 cars larger than the decline of the preceding week, when the movement was curtailed by the Independence Day holiday. Rails, however, were not disposed to extend their gain of the previous session.

Losses of about a point in such issues as U. S. Steel preferred, American Telephone, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville and Union Pacific were virtually canceled. U. S. Steel common and American Can regained ½ point loss.

Rails and oils held about steady General Motors dipped ⅝ of a point, in response to the overnight news of its second quarter earnings of only 7 cents a share, but then recovered to close virtually unchanged.

Commodities eased a little in spots. Cotton lost about 45 cents a bale.

Bond Prices Steady

The bond market continued to maintain a steady front in a moderately active turnover.

There was an increased demand for United States Government securities, with the largest transactions in Treasury 3s and 3⅛s, both of which were up the better part of a point. Treasury 3⅜s of 1940 and 1943 moved above par for the first time this year. The Libertys, while quiet, showed gains of nearly a point.

Most rails held firm, although the gains recorded were small. Issues moderately stronger included some of Illinois Central, Santa Fe, Boston & Maine, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie and Pennsylvania.

While a few industrials gave way to realizing, a number continued to advance. Among these were loans of Phillips Petroleum, Texas Corporation, International Cement and Lehigh Valley Coal. The utilities were a trifle easier.

Rapid conversion of the big British War Loan brought an increased demand for United Kingdom 5½s which advanced substantially. The Germans were somewhat quiet, although the Reich 5½s gained. French loans improved, as did bonds of Argentina.

ATLANTIC REFINING SIX MONTHS' PROFIT

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Preliminary report of the Atlantic Refining Co. for the six months ended June 30 shows net of $3,185,000 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion and after deducting $929,000 for inventory adjustments, equal to $1.18 a share, par $25, on 2,696,642 common shares, contracted with a net loss of $4,013,000 in the first six months of 1931.

For the quarter ended June 30 indicated net was $2,750,000 after charges, equal to $1.02 a share on common, compared with a net profit of $435,000 or 16 cents a share in the preceding quarter and a net loss of $1,850,000 in the second quarter of 1931.

CONSTRUCTION AWARDS

Construction awards for heavy engineering contracts totaled $33,336,000 for the week ended July 18, says the Engineering News-Record. Of the amount, $18,331,000 represented private projects, placing this class of work ahead of public construction for the first time since March. For the second successive week contracts have run above the June weekly average of $23,000,000.

FEWER BANK CLOSINGS

CHICAGO, July 23—Rand-McNally & Co. reports bank closings throughout the country continued to decrease. For three weeks the average was 29.2 per cent below the weekly average for first six months of 1932 and 49.6 per cent under the weekly average for 1931.

Thousands Again On Happy Trek to Work

ANNOUNCEMENTS of steadily increasing pay rolls constantly brighten the hitherto drab business news. On all sides it would appear as if there was a starting to life of renewed energy and confidence in the field of industry. In New England textile mills are feeling the impetus. At Nashua, N. H., one of the large mills of the Johns-Manville Corporation, closed for a year, is to resume operations. The Gilt Edge Mills at New Bedford, Mass., have started again after a shutdown of several weeks. The Cumberland Worsted Mills at Woonsocket, R. I., have resumed after a long shutdown, and other Woonsocket plants have increased pay rolls by approximately $30,000 weekly. The Pepperell Manufacturing Company's plant at Fall River, Mass., has reopened with a total of 275 operatives.

At Moundsville, W. Va., full resumption of the United States Stamping Company's enamel works is announced after several months' operations on a part-time basis. New auto radiator contracts by a division of Borg-Warner Corporation will increase July business by about 60 per cent over June, says President C. S. Davis. Utah Copper Company has resumed work at its mine at Bingham, the mill at Magma and smelter at Garfield, Utah, giving work to 1500 men for at least 15 days a month.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 23	Last July 22
3	⅜	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	¾	¾	¾	⅝
5¾	1⅝	..	Adams Express	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
62½	35½	4½‡	Air Reduction	1400	37¾	36⅝	37¾	37
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1300	11⅝	11	11⅛	11⅜
3⅛	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	1700	1	1	1	1
13	5½	..	Alleghany Steel	100	7¼	7¼	7½	7¼
87½	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	3100	49¼	48⅝	49⅝	49¼
13⅝	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	5	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	7½
7½	3⅜	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	5	5	5	4¾
18½	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	400	9	8⅞	8⅞	9½
47	27	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	33	33	33	34⅛
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	54¾	53½	54¾	52
73½	29⅝	.51	Am Can	8100	34¾	33⅝	34½	34⅜
8¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
39⅝	16	7	Am Car & F pf	100	25½	25	25½	25
15½	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	14⅜	14	14⅜	14¼
9¼	2	..	Am & For pow	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	200	10½	10	10⅛	10¼
17¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	6½	6	6⅛	6½
21⅝	8	2	Am Ice	100	11	11	11	11⅛
8½	2½	..	Am International	100	4	4	4	4¼
6⅝	1½	..	Am Metal	100	2	2	2	2⅛
16⅞	3	1	Am Power & Lt	1200	5	4⅞	5	5
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	700	24	21½	24	21¼
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	19½	17¾	19½	17½
8½	3½	..	Am Radiator	1500	4⅝	4	4⅛	4
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	6	5¼	6	5⅛
29¼	13¾	3	Am Safety Razor	100	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
18⅜	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	400	8½	8	8⅛	8
8⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
39½	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21½
88½	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	71½	71½	71½	
137⅜	70½	9	Am Tel & Tel	6100	77	75¼	77	76¾
70	11½	..	Am Type F pf	20	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	400	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
3⅜	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	400	4	3⅞	4	4
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cop	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	400	¾	¾	⅞	¾
14⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	9	9	9	9
94	17⅛	..	Atchison T&SF	2100	26¾	26⅛	26¾	27
86	35	..	Atchison pf	100	49	49	49	49
41½	4¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	14	14	14	13½
12⅞	1¾	1	Atl Refining	5900	15	14	15	14¼
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	5300	54¾	53½	54¾	54½
			—B—					
8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	50	13	11¾	12½	12¾
12⅞	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2300	8½	7¾	7¾	8
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	11	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	400	5	4¾	5	5
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	400	17⅝	17½	17½	17¾
44¾	24½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	34	34	34	33
48¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	400	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	700	7¾	7½	7⅝	7¼
24⅜	11¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1200	11¼	10½	11¼	10¾
24¾	16¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	24¾	24¼	24¾	24
7¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	7	7	7	7⅜
43⅛	20	2	Borden	1200	25	24⅝	25	24½
10⅝	⅜	..	Borg Warner	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
11½	4	..	Boston & Maine	100	4	4	4	4
50½	10¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	2100	21	20½	20⅞	21
78⅞	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	51½	49½	51½	51½
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
30	11½	..	Burns Bros pf	50	43¾	43¼	43¾	
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	1500	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
21¾	5¾	2½	Bush Terminal	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
85	11¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	21	21	21	20
43⅝	13⅜	..	Butterick	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
14	7	..	Byers	400	10¼	9⅝	10¼	10¼
			—C—					
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅛
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
20⅜	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2300	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	11⅞
43⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	4500	27	26¼	26⅞	27¼
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	20	43	42	43	45
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	100	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6½
16⅜	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	400	15⅞	15¾	15⅜	15⅜
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	400	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	100	5	5	5	5
7	1¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	3500	11⅞	12⅜	12⅜	13
4⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
15½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N'western	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
11	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
16⅞	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
27½	11½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	6½	6½	6½	7
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	2100	7	7	7	7
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	1500	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
25½	11⅛	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	12½	11½	12½	12¼
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	77	77	77	76½
107⅜	23¼	..	Collins & Aikman	400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4
12⅜	2⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6	5½	6	6½
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	1700	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7¼
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	400	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	20⅝
11	3⅞	1.50	Comm Credit	400	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4½
60⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	55	55	55	
26¼	11¾	3	Comm Inv Tr	200	13	13	13	13
27⅞	10⅜	2	Comm Inv Tr pf	600	14¼	14	14⅜	13¾
10⅛	3½	.6	Comm Solvents	4600	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
47⅛	15⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	1500	21¼	21¼	21⅜	21
68½	27⅜	.6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	35½	35½	35½	35⅛
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	3100	39½	38⅛	39¼	39¼
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	2600	6⅛	6	6	6
1⅛	¼	..	Container B	200	¼	¼	¼	
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	400	23¾	23⅝	22⅝	22¾
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10½
7	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	600	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
47¾	24¾	.3	Corn Products	800	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	31⅝
15⅞	7⅞	1.20	Crown Cork & S	500	9½	9⅜	9½	9½
17	4	.6	Cuba Rv pf	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	28	28	28	28
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	600	1⅛	1	1	1
3⅞	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	2	2	2	2
			—D—					
5½	1	..	Davison Chem	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	8	8	8	8
89½	32	.9	Del & Hudson	300	47	45	46	47
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	100	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	100	11	11	11	11
18	11¼	1.50‡	Dominion Stores	100	14½	14½	14½	14
50¾	23	.3	Du Pont de Nem	3700	24	23½	24	24
105	60⅜	.6	Du Pont deb	100	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	87⅛
97	87	.5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	92
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	.5	Eastman Kodak	700	39⅛	39	39⅛	38¾
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	500	11	11	11	11¼
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
15⅜	2⅜	..	Elec Pow & Lt	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
64	10⅜	.7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	14¾	14	14¾	
32¼	12⅜	.3	Elec Sto Battery	100	20½	20½	20½	20
10	2	..	Erie RR	200	4½	4	4½	4
			—F—					
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	500	41⅜	41½	41¼	41⅜
1½	¼	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	100	½	½	½	½
7½	3½	..	Follansbee B	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	7⅜	7	7¼	7½
21½	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	100	14½	14½	14½	14
5⅜	1	..	Fox Film A	300	1⅞	1½	1½	1⅞
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	300	15½	15¼	15½	15⅜
			—G—					
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	20	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
3⅜	½	..	Gen Am Inv	500	1	1	1	1⅛
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1700	12⅜	12	12⅜	12⅜
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅞
26½	8½	1.10	Gen Electric	5800	11	10⅝	11	11
11¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
40½	10⅜	2	Gen Foods	900	23	22¾	23	22⅞
3¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
21¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
40	6¾	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	4000	7	6¾	7	
37	28	3	Gen Mills	100	32½	32½	32½	32¼
24⅝	1⅝	1	Gen Motors	5400	9	8¾	9	9⅛
87¼	56¼	.5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	62½	62¼	62½	62⅜
28⅜	6⅛	1	Gen Rv Signal	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2900	16½	16⅛	16½	16¾
2½	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1½
7	3⅛	..	Glidden	200	4	4	4	
6¾	2½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	700	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	12⅞
18¾	5½	..	Goodyear	200	10¼	9¾	9¾	10
18½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7¾	2⅜	..	Granby	100	3	3	3	3
9¾	3½	..	Grand Union	400	5	4¾	5	4½
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	300	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16¼
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	900	9	8⅝	8⅞	8¾
13¼	5	2	Great Nor Ore	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
6⅞	3¼	..	Great West Sug	200	6	6	6	5⅞
80	48	.7	Great W Sug pf	1000	67	67	67	67
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	¾	¾	¾	
			—H—					
20	10	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	1000	12	12	12	
2¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
24⅜	8¾	..	Houston Oil	500	15¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅞
5⅛		..	Houston Oil new	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
16½	5	40	Howe Sound	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
11⅜	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
			—I—					
18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	700	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
38⅜	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	960	13	12½	12½	12½
39½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	700	20⅛	20½	20⅜	20⅜
24	10	..	Inland Steel	400	11	11	11	11
14⅜	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
18¾	3⅜	..	Int Cement	300	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
29¾	10⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	900	14½	13¾	14⅛	13⅞
11⅜	2¾	..	Int Hydroelec	400	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
9¼	2¼	..	Int Nickel	700	5¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
⅛	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	¼	¼	¼	⅜
11	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
3	1½	..	Int Rys Cen Am	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
23½	9¾	1.50	Int Salt	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	20	32½	32½	32½	32½
12¼	2⅝	.60	Int Tel & Tel	1900	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
18	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	100	11	11	11	11
			—J—					
25½	10	..	Johns Manville	2400	12	11⅛	12	12
84	30	4	Jones & Laughlin	110	35	34½	35	34½
13⅝	4	..	Kaufmann D St	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
9¼	3	.80	Kayser (J) & Co	1600	4½	4¼	4⅜	4½
10⅝	3¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	600	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
13	4⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	1400	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
10	6⅛	1	Kresge	500	8¼	8	8¼	8½
18⅛	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	500	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12½
			—L—					
2½	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
46⅝	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	35½	35½	35½	36⅝
8	3¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	300	4¾	4½	4¾	4¼
14	6½	.80	Link-Belt	100	8	8	8	
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	500	12⅜	11¾	11⅜	12
34	13¼	4‡	Loew's Inc	500	19⅜	18⅞	19½	19½
72	39	6½	Loews pf	100	58	58	58	57
			Loft Inc	300	2⅛	2	2	2½
36⅜	16⅛	3‡	Loose-Wiles Biso	100	21	21	21	21
23⅜	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	200	14	14	14	
32⅜	7½	..	Louisville & N	100	13	13	13	13⅜
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	100	11½	11½	11½	
18⅜	13	1½	McIntyre Percu	300	18½	18½	18½	18½
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	1500	33⅜	32½	33¼	33½
4	⅜	..	McLellan Stores	400	⅞	⅜	⅞	⅜
18½	10	1	Mack Truck*	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	23¼	22¾	23¼	23¼
34½	13	2.40	Penney (JC)	300	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜
23⅜	8½	..	Pennsylvania RR	1500	9⅝	9⅜	9½	9⅜
121	39	.5	Peoples GasLt&C	400	53½	53	53½	54
19	3⅛	..	Pere Marq ppf	40	7½	6½	6½	6½
5⅛	3	..	Petroleum	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
8½	3⅞	..	Phelps Dodge	200	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
5½	2	..	Phila & Reading	400	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
6½	2	..	Phillips Pet	3500	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
22½	9¾	2	Pillsbury Flour	100	14	14	14	14
40	18	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	21	21	21	
24	9½	..	Pitts Steel pf	10	14	14	14	
15	15	..	Pitts United pf	20	15	15	15	15
4⅜	1½	..	Poor & Co B	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
7⅛	3½	..	Prairie Oil&Gas	100	6	6	6	
42¾	19⅞	.2	Procter & Gam	1000	26¾	26	26½	26½
60	28	3.20	Public Service	1500	34	33½	34	33⅝
25	10½	.3	Pullman*	900	14¼	14	14	14¼
5¼	2⅞	..	Pure Oil	500	4½	4	4⅛	4⅛
60½	50	.8	Pure Oil pf	10	56⅜	56½	56½	56
15⅞	4⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	300	6⅛	6	6	6½
			—R—					
10⅜	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	2700	4⅜	4	4	4¼
18⅞	3¾	..	Radio pf B	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
7	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
5⅛	2⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3⅛	1	..	Remington Rand	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6½	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	1800	3⅝	3⅜	3	3
15⅜	5	..	Repub I&S pf	900	10	9	10	8½
10	5⅜	1.50	Reynolds Metal*	800	6	5⅜	6	5¾
5⅜	3	..	Reynolds Spring	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2½	1¾	..	Rio Grande Oil	500	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
6½	1½	..	Rossia In Co Am	100	3	3	3	3¼
23	12⅛	.80½	Royal Dutch	1500	17¾	17¼	17¾	
			—S—					
59¼	30⅛	.5	Safeway Stores	100	36½	36½	36½	38
6⅝	⅜	..	StL & SF	500	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
9¾	1	..	StL & SF pf	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
½	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
9⅞	6⅝	.40	Seaboard Oil	1100	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅞
37⅜	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	1700	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
5⅜	1½	..	Servel Inc	500	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
15⅜	8	..	Shell Trans & Tr	200	15	12	15	
4⅜	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	4500	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅜
34¼	18	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	32	32	32	32
6	3¼	..	Simms Petroleum	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
4½	2½	..	Skelly Oil	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
10	3¾	..	Sloss Sheffield	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
63	33	5.50	Solvay

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Period Replete With Important Developments—Sentiment Better

This week is not without its unusual political and economic developments. In fact they would be designated as astounding did they but happen in times less fraught with tremendous factors whose significance can hardly be weighed so near the events. Foremost in the European scene of action is the seizure of Prussia by the German Government and the establishment of a dictator, Chancellor von Papen, who takes unlimited power in order to prevent political clashes between the Communists and the Hitlerites, which had resulted in so many fatalities.

Japan is rushing a greater army into Manchuria against Chinese forces, and Bolivia and Paraguay are making demonstrations against each other, the while four of the great powers in conference assembled at Geneva unite in a pledge to reduce air, sea and land forces. The nine nations of the British Empire are now engaged in the extremely important economic conference at Ottawa, where chief among the problems are preferential tariffs, and where plans are discussed for stimulating the flow of trade within the Empire. It would appear as if American exports face some sort of curb if British goods are to be favored.

Rail Merger Favorable

In the domestic field, there stands out the Interstate Commerce Commission approval of the consolidation of all eastern railroads except those of New England into four systems centering in Pennsylvania Railroad, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate lines. Railroad circles hailed the decison as the most helpful factor in the railroad industry in the last decade. It will probably be acted upon next week by transportation executives. The mergers are expected to have a most beneficial effect on the railroad situation.

The signing of the treaty between the United States and Canada governing the operation of a great ocean lane through the St. Lawrence at a cose to exceed $250,000,000 is regarded as a long step in the opening of traffic on the Great Lakes to the world. It has been called the greatest internal improvement project on the North American continent.

Prominent among factors looking to business recovery was the signing by President Hoover of the gigantic federal relief bill which arranges for the possible distribution of $2,122,000,000 and brings the resources of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation up to $3,800,000,000. Already more than 30 states have signified intentions of asking for help, the total aggregating over $200,000,000.

Business Revival Begins

Another step toward recovery was the President's approval of the home loan bank bill, by which eight to 12 banks in different parts of the country are to be established with a total capital of $125,000,000, the money to be obtained through sale of notes or debentures and lent to building and loan associations, savings banks, insurance companies and others. A survey shows immediate need for homes amounting to $300,000,000 or more and for which financing has been lacking.

The domestic situation is beginning to show signs of revival in industry. From numerous sections come reports of factories reopening and increase in employment. Coupled with the increase in commodity prices it was the feature in business this week. The steel industry continues operations at a low level and producers expect little improvement until fall. The auto industry is slackening further, though a few companies, notably Hudson, has added many employees and is pushing production on the new Essex "Terraplane."

The oil industry is still laboring to cut output, so as to put prices at a profitable level. Demand for gasoline is now less than a year ago. Output of electricity, a highly reputed barometer, fell off in the week ended July 16, the decrease from a year ago being 13.9 per cent. Cotton spindle activity in June was 57.7 per cent of capacity, compared with 63.3 per cent in May and 86.6 per cent in June, 1931.

Securities Are Rising

Retail trade is holding its own relatively well, but wholesale trade fell off. The textile market is dull, but the wool market has quickened somewhat. The gain in livestock and dairy prices heartened the middle West, and hide and leather prices have shown the first upturn for many months.

In the financial markets, the strength in bonds and stocks has caused many observers to say that a rise is now "just around the corner." At any rate the feeling is more pronounced that liquidation is practically completed and that a broad turning movement is in process.

Earnings reports for the quarter ended June 30 are poor, as expected, but apparently have been discounted. Only $27,800,000 of new financing was recorded this week, most of it public utility, and comparing with $82,000,000 a week ago.

Little encouragement emanates from Europe. France has not balanced its budget and the people face higher income taxes and a declining trade balance. The coal areas are depressed, but an improvement is seen in the auto and textile trades.

There is no sign of industrial improvement in Germany. June steel output was 28 per cent below the May level.

In England unemployment rose 8000 in June. Some industries are improving, but the squabble with Ireland is a retarding factor.

MORE ADVANCES TO RAILROADS

Additional advances of $500,000 to railroads to permit the payment of interest have been authorized by the Railroad Credit Corp., it was announced by R. C. Buckland, president of the corporation. With these advances the amount of loans made or authorized to the carriers by the corporation has been raised to $30,088,000. Interest requirements of the carriers up to Aug. 1 have been provided for.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	35¾	35¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	10	10
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	8	7¾
Amer & Foreign Pw 5s 3030	30¾	30
Amer Inter 5½s '49	65½	65½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	48	48
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103
Amer T&T 4½s '30 cv	99½	99½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100½	100¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	95	94¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	95¾	94¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102¾	102¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	79½	79½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	70½	70
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86¼	85½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	83	82¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	86	86
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	16½	16½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	74¼	74¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	47	46
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	23¾	22
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	32½	31¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	79½	79½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	36¾	35½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101	100¼
Ben Ind Loan 6s6 '46	70	70
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	82½	82
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	78¾	78
Boston & Maine 5s '55	60¾	60¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	60½	60½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	102	102
Bklyn City 1st	57½	57½
Bklyn Ed ge 5s A '49	102¼	101½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	84	83½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	94¼	94¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	33½	32½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	60½	60
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81¾	81¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81¾	81¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81¼	80¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	80½	80½
Can Nat Ry 4s¾ '35	83¾	83½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	86½	86½
Can North deb 6½s '46	99½	99½
Can North deb 7s '40	99¾	99
Can Pacific deb 4s	64½	64½
Can Pacific 4½s8 '60	72½	72¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	78¾	78¾
Can District Tel 5s	102½	102½
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s8 '59	15	15
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	64½	64½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	71	71
Cen Pacific 5s '60	45	44½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	82¾	82¾
Certainteed 5½s8 48	25	25
Ches Corp 5s '47	40½	40¾
Ches & O gen 5s '39	102	102
Ches & O 4½s8 B	74	74
Chicago B & Q 3½s8 Ill div '49	81½	81
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	95¾	95¾
Chicago B & G gen 4s '58	84½	84½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	87	87
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	100	100
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	37¼	37
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	56¾	56¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	4½	4½
Chicago & Nw 4½s8 2037 C	19¾	19½
Chicago & Nw 4½s8 cv '49	17	16
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	11¾	10¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	53½	52¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s8 '52 A	29¾	29
Chicago R&P 4½s8 cv '60	28¾	28½
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	13	12½
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	35	35
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	17	17
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	98	98
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s8 '62	59	59
Childs Co 5s '43	64	64
Chile Copper 5s '47	17	15¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	32	31
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	92¼	92½
Clev Cin C&StL 4½s E '77	94	94
Clev Un Term 4½s8 '77	38	37½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	60	60
Clev Un Term 5½s8 '72	62	62
Colonial Oil 6s '38	65½	65½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s8 '35	40	39¾
Colo & So 4½s8 '80 A	75½	75½
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	50¼	50¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '61 A pr	71	71
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	71	71
Com Credit Co 6s 34	70¾	70¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s8 '49	94¼	94¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	87	87
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	106	106
Con Gas 4½s8 '51	7	7
Con Gas Co deb 4½s8 '45	89¾	89¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100¼	100½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	100¾	100¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	70	69½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s8 '42	2	2
Cuba RR 6s '36	22½	22½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	24	24
Del & Hudson 5½s8 '37	76	76
Detroit Ed 4½s8 D '61	81	81
Detroit Ed 5s '33	90¾	90¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101½	101½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	97¾	96½
Duquesne P & L 4½s8 '67 A	97¼	96¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s8 '37	6	6
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	97¼	96¾
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	67½	67½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	20	19½
Erie RR gen llen	41¾	41¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	20	19¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s8 '47	42	42
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¾	101¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100½	100½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s8 '49 ww	50	50
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2¼	2¼
Goodrich 6s '45	35¾	35½
Goodrich 1st 6½s8 '47	68½	68½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	68	68
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	75	75
Gould Coupler 6s '40	99	99
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	99	99
Great Northern gen 5½s8 B '52	55¾	55¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	62¾	61¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s8 '42	33	31
Houston Oil 5½s8 '40	50	50
Hudson Coal 5s '62	32½	32½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	39¾	39½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101½
Ill Central 4s '52	45	45
Ill Central 4s '66	25½	24½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s8 '63	27	26
Ill Steel deb 4½s8 '40	95	95
Inland Steel 4½s8 A '78	68	67½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	30	28½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	34	34
Inter Match cv rcts '41	5¼	5¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48	47¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	48	47¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	25¾	24¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	69	68½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	56	56
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	18½	18½
Int & G Ner 1st 6s '52	18½	18½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	23	22¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	3½	3½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	32½	32½
Int Paper 6s '55	39	39
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	39	39
Int Tel & Tel 4½s8 '52	14½	13
Int Tel & Tel 4½s8 '52	27¼	26½
Int Tel & Tel cv '39	30	29¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	29¾	29¾
Kan City P & L 4½s8 '61	93¼	93
Kan City P & L 4½s8 B	93¾	93¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	55½	55½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	58	58
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s8 '80	79½	79½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	54½	54½
Laclede Gas 5½s8 'S3 C	46	46
Laclede Gas 5½s8 D	45	45
L'Autaro 6s '54	5¾	5¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	33¾	33
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	63	63
Loew's Inc 6s '41	74	73¾
Long Island deb 5s '37	73¾	73½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97½	97
L&N uni 4s '40	79	79
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	27	27
Hanhat Ry con 4s '90	34	34
Meade 6s '45 ww	28½	28½
Metro Edison 4½s8 '68	78½	78
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	89	88
Metro Water 5½s8 '60	63	63
Mid El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	76½	76½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	40¾	40¾
Mo K & T 4½s8 '78	45	45
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	26	26
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11½	11½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	24	23½
Mo Pacific 5s '77	23	23
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	23	23
Mo Pac 5s I '81	23	23
Mo Pacific 5½s8 '49	9	9
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	3½	3½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	76¾	76½
Murray Body 6½s8 '34	68	68
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s8 '48	82½	82¼
Nat Steel 5s	67	67
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102¾	102¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s8 '60	77¾	77½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	60	60
N O T & M 4½s8 rcts '56	21	21
NYC&HR gen 3½s8 '97	22	22
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	64	64
NYC&HR 6½s N 2013	38½	37½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s8 2013	37½	37½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	41¼	41
NY Chi & StL 4½s8 '78	52	52
NY Chi & StL 5½s8 '74	20	19¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	23	23
NY Edison rfg 6½s8 '41	43¼	42
NY G&ELH&P 5s '48	109½	109½
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s8 '54	105	105
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	46	46
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	35	33½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	37¾	37¾
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	47¾	47¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	90¾	88½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	95	95
NY Tel gen 4½s8 '39	92	91½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	101¼	101¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s8 '46	43	43
Niag Share 5½s8 '50	40	40
Norf & W con 4s '96	43	43½
North Am Co 5s '61	87½	87½
Nor Am Ed 5½s8 '63	69½	69½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	74¼	74¼
Nor Pacific jr in 4s '97	79¾	79¾
Nor Pacific 4½s8 A 2047	56½	56½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	63½	62
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96¼	96¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94	94
Otis Steel 6s '41	17	17
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	100½
Paramount Publix 5½s8 '50	18	17½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	20½	20½
Penn P & L 4½s8 A '77	69	65
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	88	83¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	53¼	53
Penn Railroad gen 4½s8 '65	70¾	70¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	66½	66½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	68½	68½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	71	71
Penn Railroad gold 6½s8 '36	91	90¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	92	92
Pere Marquette 4½s8 '80	38¼	38¾
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	89	89
Phillips Pet 5½s8 '39	62	61½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	79½	79½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	91	91
Portland Gen Elec 4½s8 '60	38¾	36
Pitts Youngs & Ash 5s B	47½	47½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	90	89¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s8 '67	24½	23½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s8 1970 A	97	97
Pure Oil 5½s8 '37	96½	96¾
Pure Oil 5½s8 '40	69¼	69¼
Remington Arms sf 4s '37	68¾	65½
Remington Rand 5½s8 '47 ww	66	66
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	42	41
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	50	50
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s8 '34	17¼	17¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	24¼	24¼
St Louis & SF 4½s8 '78	9¼	9
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	10	9¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	27½	27½
StP & KCSL 4½s8 '41	31	30½
San Ant Pub Ser 4s '52	29	29
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	73	73
Seabd AL con 6s '45	81½	81½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	23½	23¼
Shell Union 5s '47	76	76
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	74½	74
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	74	74
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s8 '38	87	87
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93½	93½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s8 '38	88	88
Smith A O 6½s8 '33	101½	101¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100¾	97¾
Southern Pacific 4½s8 '68	35	100¾
Southern Pacific 4½s8 '69 ww	34¾	34¾
Southern Pacific 4½s8 '81	34¼	34
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	58	58
Southern Pacific SP Ter 4s '50	74½	74¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s8 '77	37	36
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	18½	18
Southern Ry con 5s '94	67	67
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	23	23
Southern Ry gen 6½s8 '56	23½	23½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101¾	101¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¾	102½
Stand Oil NY 4½s8 '51	102¾	102½
Tenn Elec Power 6s' 47	90	89¾
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	92½	92½
Texas Corp 5s '44	88½	88½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	84½	84
Third Ave adj 5s '60	47¼	47¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	23¼	23
Union El L & P 5½s8 '54	101¾	101¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100¾	100¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	92½	92½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	78½	78½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	36	36
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	58¼	58¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s8 '47	21½	21
Vanadium 5s '41	40	40
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	59½	59¼
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	39	36
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	16½	16¼
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	36½	35
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101¾	101¾
West Shore 4s 2361	99¾	99¾
Western Electric 5s '44	68¼	68¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	92½	92
Western Maryland 5½s8 '77	52½	52½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	31¾	31¾
Western Union 5s '51	49	49
Western Union col 5s '38	58¼	58¼
Western Union 6½s8 '36	58½	58½
Wheeling Steel 4½s8 B '53	50¼	49½
Wheeling Steel 5½s8 '48	41½	41½
White Sew Mach 6s '40 ww	49½	49½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	16¼	16¼
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	74	73½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	31	31
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	30	30
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	60	60
	59	58¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Jul23	Jul22
3½s8 '47	103.	101.3	101.11	101.4
1st 4¼s8 '47	103.22	101.25	101.22	101.23
4th 4¼s8 '38	102.21	102.19	102.19	102.20
US- 3s '55	99.5	95.17	95.30	95.8
US 3½s8 '43	97	96.18	96.31	96.7
US 3½s8 '43 Mar.	100.1	100	100.1	100.00
US 3½s8 '43 June	100.2	98.28	99.26	99.24
US 3¼s8 '46	100	99.21	99.30	99.16
US 3¼s8 '56	101	100.30	100.30	100.30
US 4s '54	103	102.29	102.31	102.28
US 4¼s8 '32	106.16	106.12	106.16	106.12

FOREIGN BONDS

Adriatic Elec 7s '52	77¾	77¾
Argentine Gov 5½s8 '62	43	42½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	46	46
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	46	46
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	45½	45
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	45¼	45
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	46	45
Argentine Gov 6s '48 B	45	45
Australia 4½s8 '56	65¾	65
Australia 5s '55	71½	71¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	71¾	71
Batavian Pet 4½s8 '42	92	91¾
Belgium (King) 6½s8 '49	84½	84
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98½	98
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103½	103¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	102¾	102
Berlin Elec 6½s8 '51	28¾	26¾
Berlin Elec 6½s8 '50	44	42¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s8 '51	41½	40
Berlin Elec 6s '55	31	30½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	37¼	37
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	14½	14
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	103¾	103½
Brazil 6½s8 '27-'57	15½	15½
Brazil 6½s8 '27-'57	19¾	19½
Brazil (US) 7½s8 '52	19	19
Brazil (US) 8s '41	73¾	73¾
Brisbane 6s '50	22½	22
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	69¾	69¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	30	30½
Bulgaria 7½s8 '68	22½	22½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s8 '46	27	27
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	14¾	14¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	82½	82½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	95½	95½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7¾	7¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	6¾	6¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	7½	7½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	6	6
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	33	33
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s8 '47	27	27
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	27½	26¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	38	38
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	90½	90½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	89	89
Cuba (Rep) 5½s8 '53	73	71
Denmark (King) 4½s8 '62	68¼	68¼
Denmark (King) 5½s8 '55	78	77¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s8 '42	85½	84
Dominic (Rep) 5½s8 1st '40	40	45
Domonic (Rep) 5½s8 2nd '40	40	40
Duke Price Power 6s '66	58	57¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s8 '56	75¼	75¼
Frankfort 6½s8 '53	52½	52½
French (Rep) 7s '49	26½	26¼
French (Rep) 7½s8 '41	112¼	112¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	118¾	118¾
German 7s '49	42	42
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	68½	67½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	43¼	43¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	40	40
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	40½	40
Germ Con Agr 6½s8 '58	45	45
Germ El Pow 6½s8 '50	26¾	25
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	40	40
Germ Gov Int 5½s8 '65	43	43
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	44½	43¾
Hansa 6s '39 ww	68	68
Harpen 6s '49 ww	26	26
Heidelberg (City) 7½s8 '50	40¼	40¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s8 A '61	39	39
Hungary Mun 7s '46	32	32
Hungary Mun 7½s8 '45	20	20
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	21	21
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	82	82
Italy (King) 7s '51	92	91½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s8 '54	93	92¼
Karstadt 6s '43	66½	66½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	22	21
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Milan (City) 6½s8 '52	103¾	103¾
New South Wales 5s '57	71½	70½
New South Wales 5s '58	68	67
Norway (King) 6s '43	67	67
Norway (King) 6s '52	77¼	77½
Norwegian El 5½s8 '57	61	61
Nuremberg 6s '52	27¾	27¾
Ont Pow Svc 5½s8 '50	52	51½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	47	46¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	53¾	53¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s8 '68	103	103
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5	5
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	56¾	56
Prussia 6½s '51	30	28¾
Prussia 6s '52	29¾	28¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	73	73
Queensland (State) 7s '41	87¾	87½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	40½	40½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	40¾	40
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	41	40
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	25	24
Rhinelbe 7s '46	32	32
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	33¾	33¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	6¾	6¾
Rome (City) 6½s8 '52	76¾	75½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	80½	80½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	57	57
Serba Cro & Slov 7s '62	39¾	39
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	28¾	28¾
Sydney 5½s8 '58	33¼	32¾
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	63	63
Tokyo (City) 5½s8 '61	46	46
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	46½	46¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s8 '37	35½	35
Uni Stl W 6½s8 A '47	104¾	104½
Uni Stl W 6½s8 '51	28	25
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	28	28
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	26¾	26¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	86½	86½
	25¼	24

PUBLIC UTILITY BOND ISSUE

Another important offering of public utility bonds was announced, consisting of a new issue of $15,000,000 Union Electric Light & Power Co. of Missouri general mortgage 5 per cent bonds of 1987, priced at 94 to net 5.44 per cent. The company is a subsidiary of the North American Co.

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, INC.

CHICAGO, July 23—Alfred Decker & Cohn, Inc., omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred.

MAY ORGANIZE LARGE POOL IN GRAIN MARKET

Possibility of Organization a Factor in Improved Buying at the Pit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 23—Intimations coming from New York that a strong pool to work on the constructive side of the wheat market, along similar lines to the bond pool, while lacking any actual confirmation, had some effect in bringing buying support into the wheat pit late in the week.

There is one decidedly strong element in favor of the success of such operations, and that is the low level of prices, which is not far above an all-time low basis. It is one thing to support the market around 90 cents or $1, and another to bolster it by judicious purchases after a decline which has perforce discounted probably every bearish influence that could be brought to bear on the price structure.

Hedging pressure has not been so heavy as usual, but the narrowed buying demand has made the market rather defenseless at times. By the same token, narrow trade, the market has become easily oversold, as the inducement for aggressive selling at this level is lacking.

Liverpool Trade Better

Liverpool has gained relative to Chicago the past week or so, indicating there is little pressure on the other side. Export buying has been slow except for Canadian wheat, this being remarkable in view of the dwindling of Argentine exports to the smallest amounts in many months.

Just how the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa will affect United States wheat shippers is a question, but if the conference bears the expected fruits, it will increase the outlet of Canadian and Australian wheat in the United Kingdom, to the detriment of our export trade.

Foreign reports indicate a somewhat larger European crop than last year, but Europe will go into new crop with extremely light stocks, and recent reports have indicated a lowering of estimates. Russia is still the big question mark. So far, that country has offered comparatively little wheat and has shipped nothing for several months.

Export Demand Needed

The market for wheat needs in addition to genuine support a better export demand or serious damage to spring wheat, and the latter possibility is dwindling day by day as the crop reaches maturity.

Harvest has been on for several days in the southern reaches of the Northwest area. Actual damage so far is believed to be small.

Corn is a weather proposition and there are fears of damage in some sections, although it is probable the outlook is still for a 3,000,000,000 crop or more. Receipts have increased a little. The demand is still slow for shipment. Much will depend on whether Argentina has enough surplus corn to supply the European demand. If she has Europe will probably take the bulk of its supplies from that quarter.

Oats have sold down to new lows this week, and quotations are now the cheapest in about 37 years. With plenty of corn and wheat and other grains in present and prospective supply, the actual demand for oats promises to be smaller than for several years when losses for other crops

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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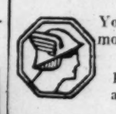

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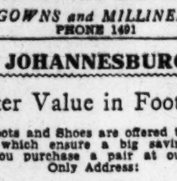

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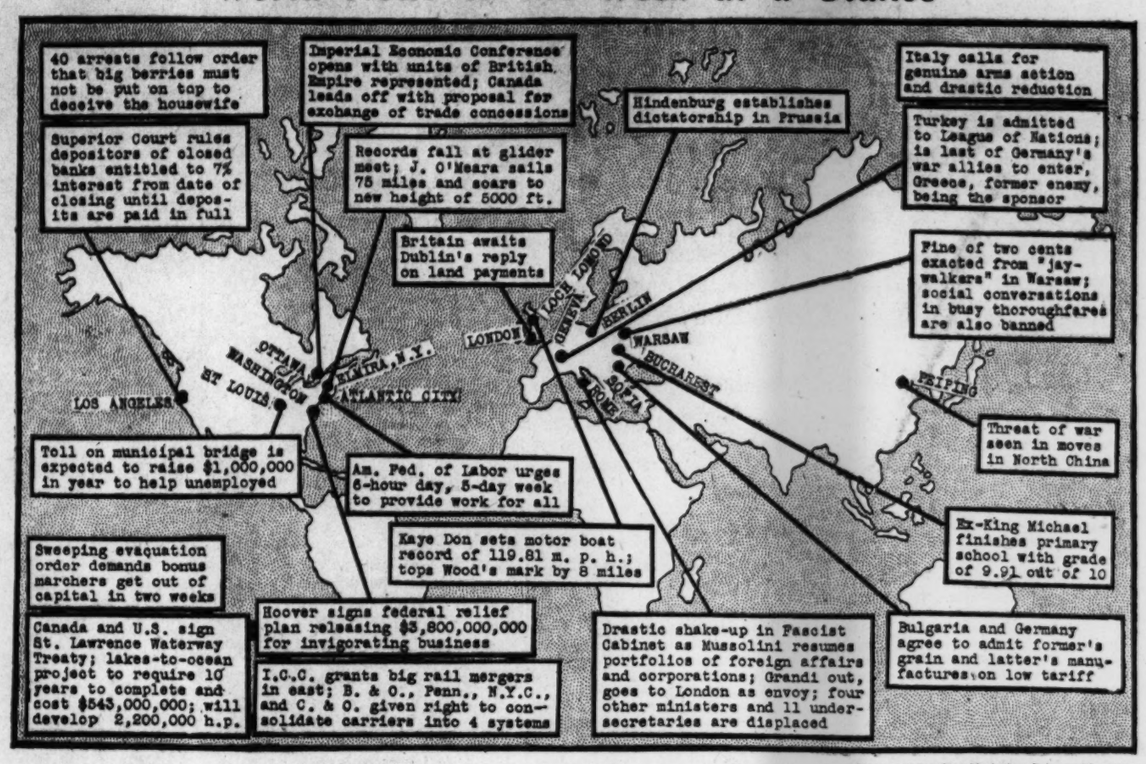
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


40 arrests follow order that big berries must not be put on top to deceive the housewife
Superior Court rules depositors of closed banks entitled to 7% interest from date of closing until deposits are paid in full
Imperial Economic Conference opens with units of British Empire represented; Canada leads off with proposal for exchange of trade concessions
Records fall at glider meet; J. O'Meara sails 75 miles and soars to new height of 5000 ft.
Britain awaits Dublin's reply on land payments
Hindenburg establishes dictatorship in Prussia
Italy calls for genuine arms action and drastic reduction
Turkey is admitted to League of Nations; is last of Germany's war allies to enter, Greece, former enemy, being the sponsor
Fine of two cents exacted from "jaywalkers" in Warsaw; social conversations in busy thoroughfares are also banned
Threat of war seen in moves in North China
Ex-King Michael finishes primary school with grade of 9.91 out of 10
Bulgaria and Germany agree to admit former's grain and latter's manufactures on low tariff
Toll on municipal bridge is expected to raise $1,000,000 in year to help unemployed
Am. Fed. of Labor urges 6-hour day, 5-day week to provide work for all
Kaye Don sets motor boat record of 119.81 m. p. h.; tops Wood's mark by 8 miles
Sweeping evaquation order demands bonus marchers get out of capital in two weeks
Hoover signs federal relief plan releasing $3,800,000,000 for invigorating business
Canada and U.S. sign St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty; lakes-to-ocean project to require 10 years to complete and cost $545,000,000; will develop 2,200,000 h.p.
I.C.C. grants big rail mergers in east; B. & O., Penn., N.Y.C., and C. & O. given right to consolidate carriers into 4 systems
Drastic shake-up in Fascist Cabinet as Mussolini resumes portfolios of foreign affairs and corporations; Grandi out, goes to London as envoy; four other ministers and 11 undersecretaries are displaced
LONDON
GENEVA
BERLIN
WARSAW
BUCHAREST
ROME
SOFIA
OTTAWA
WASHINGTON
ELMIRA, N.Y.
ATLANTIC CITY
ST. LOUIS
LOS ANGELES
PEIPING
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Spiderwort

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RICH, purplish blue or rosy red blossoms growing on hairy, grasslike plants in a variety of situations, from low meadows to the dry prairies, reveal the presence of a genuine American flower, the spiderwort or *Tradescantia*. Its western boundary is the Rocky Mountains, while eastward it is plentiful everywhere except in New England.

Native American plants are not as a rule easily transplanted to Europe, but spiderwort was perhaps the first, being successfully planted in England before 1628 by the younger Tradescant while his father was gardener to King Charles I. The genus of which this plant is a member is thus named after these men and it was at first called "Phalangium Ephemerum Virginianum Johannis Tradescanti." This name, like most of the early names of plants, was really a historical and descriptive sentence written in Latin and very hard to remember.

One of the two greatest contributions of Linnæus, the Swedish botanist, was the introduction of the binomial system of naming plants whereby only two words are used. In the case of the spiderwort ("spider" possibly because the juice from the plant is viscid and spins into a thread, and "wort," from the old Saxon word meaning "plant") the two Latin names given it by Linnæus are Tradescantia virginiana.

This is one of the finest border plants for gardens. It is easily transplanted and, unlike many wild things, does not spread all over the garden destroying more delicate plants, but grows thickly in its own region allowing the gardener to divide the root stalks when desired. The tendency to vary in color and forms often produces double flowers and a motley of color continuing year after year with little or no care.

During the Elizabethan period, when romanticism was at its height and the symbolical language of flowers often supplanted the spoken word between the bashful lovers, spiderwort asked: "I render the pledge of friendship, 'tis all my heart can give. Wouldst thou then counsel me to fall in love?"

In France the common name of this plant is Ephemerine de Virginie, which is taken from the early Latin description. In Minnesota it is called "Star of Bethlehem" and in many parts of the West, "star flower." These are all rather inappropriate names though, and, according to all authorities, spiderwort is the best common name.

Of the numerous filmy hairs which cover the plant, those of the stamens are the most interesting. When we view them under a microscope we can see all the typical parts of cellular structure and observe as in no other plant the protoplasm, or cell content, in a continual streaming movement passing up on one side and back down on the other. Elodea, a common water weed, and nitella, a green alga, also show this in a lesser degree. Spiderwort flowers last only a day but there are always others ready to take their place in a long succession during the blooming season.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Members of the British House of Commons receive £2000 a year?

A shale gasoline in Australia sells for about 40 cents a gallon?

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

OUR right to enjoyment is limited only by the similar right of those who live at the same time as ourselves.—MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Dearly beloved" in Romans xii: 19 (S. R., who asks if "beloved" here is not a verb—since it is modified by an adverb—and, accordingly, pronounced preferably with two syllables)—"Beloved" here is what we might call an "elliptical adjective," the noun it modifies—"brethren," possibly—being omitted. An adjective, of course, can be modified by an adverb, and the pronunciation is preferably with three syllables, *beluv'-ed.*

"Instant" in Romans xxi: 12 (S. R., who inquires the Greek word thus translated)—It is προσκαρτερέω (proskartereo), "to be earnest toward, to persevere, to be constantly diligent," a combination of πρός (pros), "forward, toward," and καρτερέω (kartereo), "to be strong, steadfast."

"Jot or . . . tittle" in Matthew v: 18 (S. R.)—The "jot or . . . tittle" which "shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled," would seem to express the thought that no smallest detail would be lost. The "jot" represents alike—and is a contraction of—the Greek "iota" (ι) and the Hebrew "yod" (י) the smallest letter of the alphabet in each case. The "tittle," on the other hand—a translation of a Greek word meaning "little horn—was "any small mark distinguishing one letter from another," particularly the small excrescence distinguishing the Hebrew ר (d) from ר (r), or ב (b) from כ (k).

Toward, untoward — Preferably two and three syllables, respectively, *to'-erd* (*o* as in *old*, *e* as in *maker*) and *un-to'-erd*. "Toward" is not to be confused with "sword," which has one syllable, *sord* (long *o*).

Mountain, certain, fountain —Don't allow the last syllable of these words to vanish into a nasalized *n*, as *moun'-'n, cer'-'n, foun'-'n*. The last syllable of each has a definite *-tin* sound, *moun'-tin, sur'-tin, foun'-tin.*

Principle, possible, invincible — Care is necessary to avoid sounding the *i* before the last syllable as *a* in *sofa*; in other words, avoid *Prin'-caple, possable, invincable.* Sound them *Prin'-sih-p'l, pos'-ih-b'l invin'-sih-b'l.*

Adequate, legitimate — Do not sound the last syllables of these adjectives as though they were *-kwit* and *-mit*. The *a* is "quick-long" as in *chaotic.*

Alienate — Only three syllables, *ale'-yen-ate* (each *a* as in *ace*, *e* as in *recent*). Not *ay-lih-en-ate.*

Florence—The *o* is short as in *flock*, the phonetic respelling being approximately *Flahr'-ense* (the two-dot *a* as in *arm* having virtually the same value as the short *o*, *e* as in *recent*). Avoid *Flaw'-runce.*

Everlasting, casteth, path—The *a*'s are one-dot as in *ask*, not short as in *man, plant*, or *example.*

Wholly—There will be no confusion between this word and "holy" if each *l* in the first is sounded *hole'-ly*; "holy" is sounded *hole'-y.*

Thoroughly—Play safe and look up all *o*'s followed by *r*'s. Sometimes they are long, as in "forestall"; sometimes they are short, as in "forsake"; sometimes they have the circumflex value, as in "forfeit"; sometimes they are clipped, as in "correct"; and, behold, sometimes they are sounded as short *u*, as in "thoroughly"—*thuhr'-o-ly.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Too bad we can't get the nature lovers who strip the woods of wild flowers interested in candidates' pictures.

Boston Herald: Plaids, says a fashion note, will come in larger sizes next fall. We trust this will also be true of checks.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

When supper was served Helen refused a second helping of ice cream with a polite but wistful, "No, thank you!"

"Do have some more, dear!" her hostess urged.

"Mother told me to say, 'No, thank you,'" Helen explained naively, "but I don't think she could have known how small the first helping was going to be!"—*Unidentified clipping.*

What Else?

"What struck you most on your travels?"

"Other people's umbrellas."—*Pathfinder.*

Preparedness

"What's the idea of the Greens having French lessons?"

"They have adopted a French baby, and want to understand what it says when it begins to talk!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Fishing Etiquette

Angler (describing fish that got away): "He was that long—oh, a whopper!"

"You shouldn't ha' rushed him. You should ha' played him!"

"'Played him'! When I go to fish I go to catch fish, not planners!"—*Bulletin* (Sydney).

Aha!

An Indiana mother has cut three notches in the porch swing, and has a fourth daughter who is almost old enough to marry.—*Good Hardware.*

For the Scrapbook

Rules for Making Good

IN A certain large industrial concern applicants for positions are required to read the following rules. Those who can subscribe to them are given further consideration. Those who are finally selected are told that, if they ever get a place where they are not willing to live up to the rules, they shall voluntarily hand in their resignations.

1. If you don't like your job, learn to like it or change it. No man ever made good unless he liked his work.
2. Be interested in everything you do. The thing that isn't worthy of interest isn't worth doing at all.
3. Remember that everyone you meet in business has some bearing on your success—will either help push you up or pull you down. There is no such thing as standing still.
4. Work with your head and your heart as well as with your hands and feet.
5. Say what you mean and mean what you say. State it so clearly that all may know both what you say and what you mean.
6. Know why you should do a thing before you do it. Have a reason for every move. Some men do things because they are told to do them. That's their reason. This may be reason for the small man, but the big man studies causes.
7. Be able to stamp your work with a seal of personal approval. Be able to truthfully say: "That's as well as I can do it today, but today's practice will help me to do it better next time."
8. Know that the way you do your work affects not only you but others, just as the way others do their work affects you; so, in the big man, interest is not self-centered, but goes out to all with whom he is associated.
9. Be thrifty. Save and bank some money. The man who shows such foresight in his own affairs is usually steady and dependable, capable of responsibility, in line for promotion.
10. Be loyal—be loyal to yourself. The man who is loyal to himself cannot be disloyal to any other living thing.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Australia

THIS is the story of the hundreds of unknown friends—members of the kind-hearted traveling public—who brought many happy moments to Billy Henderson, during the two years he lay in an invalid's bed on the veranda of his home at Highett (Melbourne).

For those two years, summer and winter, Billy was on the veranda, which was overlooked by the Melbourne-Frankston railway line. Once he was installed there, it was not long before the electric train drivers and guards, and regular passengers, began to notice the lonely figure, and one or two ventured to wave to him. Then a kindly guard, Frank Morris, asked the Highett assistant station master, Ernest Fallow, about it, and when he learned the facts he passed the word around among the other guards and drivers.

After that every train that passed whistled a greeting, guards waved green flags, and passengers stood in the doorways of the carriages with cheerfully waving arms. Sometimes late at night the driver of a train would switch off his headlight for a moment, just to show Billy that even at night he was not forgotten.

One day in Billy's mail came an autograph book signed by 104 drivers and guards of the Frankston line, embellished on the fly-leaf with a pen-and-ink sketch of an electric train: "From your friends, the electric train men."

Billy, as the months went by, received many gifts from his unknown friends, the train travelers—books, sweets, handkerchiefs, and even a parcel of fish. At Christmas there was an especially big lot of presents. They were thrown from the trains as they passed, and his mother gathered them from the paddock.

Now Billy is up and about again. Some of his traveling friends have called on him—and they are all assured of the healing power of joy.

What They Say

And in Some Other Places

"A too-noisy success is frequently dangerous in diplomatic life."—*Count Carlo Sforza.*

Confidence

"Never let yourself think that you cannot accomplish what you set out to."—*Henry Ford.*

Runners Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Runners in all sorts of races move forward in different ways. Some spurt, some trot, and so on. By starting at any letter, and reading up or down, right or left, or diagonally, see if you can spell out 11 different ways of racing.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Animal Puzzle: Square, Quiver, Barrel, Shoyel, (Squirrel),

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Snails and Hares at Geneva

RUSSIA, Germany, Italy and a host of smaller countries are making France, Britain and the United States look like stragglers in the march of the nations toward disarmament. Italy especially raises vigorous objections to the plan to suspend the conference at Geneva until January. Gen. Italo Balbo declares, "It is not enough for the powers to make a declaration of good will in general terms to impress people who are waiting impatiently for positive results."

And Germany, Russia and several smaller nations insist that the conference definitely accept the Hoover proposal for a rough reduction of one-third. They even tried to prevent Mr. Hugh S. Gibson from speaking when he rose to explain that the United States, recognizing that full agreement on the Hoover plan could not be obtained now, was ready to accept suspension. This all seems to put the British, French and Americans in the position of laggards.

Certainly there is much to be said for some actual reducing of armaments at this time. Genuine reductions would help the whole economic situation. They would ease the budget strain in every country. And they would constitute the most persuasive argument for debt revision which Europe could present to America. There is no assurance that the political situation will be any more favorable after the German and American elections. There is little reason to suppose that nationalist fears will be any less in January than in July.

And the world is tired of promises. It has waited wearily for fulfillment of the promise to reduce armaments made in the Versailles Treaty in 1919. And to the layman the resolution now under consideration at Geneva looks like another promise.

But this is a more definite and detailed pledge than has ever been made before. And in one sense it is a disarmament agreement. It records if it does not ratify the willingness of all the nations to abandon certain kinds of warfare. The compromises necessary before this willingness could be expressed represent real concessions. Therefore, the resolution setting them forth does constitute a step toward disarmament.

Even those who are disappointed that the conference is offering no formal disarmament treaty at this time must recognize that there has been a genuine advance since the delegations went to Geneva in February. Decisions to abolish chemical and bacteriological warfare, to prohibit bombardment from the air, and to limit the size of tanks and mobile artillery represent real progress. While there are too many sections of the resolution which say that the nations "shall agree" on the methods for doing these things, the fact that they have agreed already on so many main lines of action is cause for gratification.

Moreover, definite procedure is provided for the continuance and completion of the work now being suspended. Necessary research and technical studies will go on. And essential negotiations between individual nations will be pursued. Perhaps Britain, France and America can get together in the exploration of new avenues of progress.

And it must be recognized that disarmament is a matter for voluntary and unanimous agreement. Those nations which appear now to be the snails in this race are just as keen as the hares to reach the goal of peace. They may have a slower mode of locomotion, but their peoples will not permit them really to lag, and they are sure to be in at the finish.

A New Type of Boss

WATCHING the progress of the impressive new building that, when completed, will house the workers of The Christian Science Publishing Society, as it daily rises into the blue, one cannot but remark that the days of the swearing, slave-driving boss have largely passed, in more advanced communities at least. The observation applies, of course, to many if not most other construction operations in America and the modern world.

On the ground, on the top level silhouetted against the sky and among the columns on the different floors one sees the small moving bits of humanity that represent the different labor units involved in the construction. But how singularly free they seem from the control of a dictatorial foreman.

The foreman, of course, is there, and undoubtedly he does a great deal of, not perhaps bossing, but giving of instructions. But he gets things done by evoking a spirit of coöperation. The observer gets the feeling that every man knows what is expected of him and conscientiously goes ahead and performs that duty.

The one-time peremptoriness and petty tyranny of the boss carpenter or bricklayer are noticeably absent. And yet the work proceeds with a dispatch surpassing that of previous decades. Then, as now, the sight of a construction project, either building above or digging below the surface of the ground, engaged the interest of the passer-by. Nearly always in some conspicuous place he would find the boss, voluble and abusive, never commending but appearing to take delight in compulsion and censure.

Just as progress has been made in all industries that shows itself in the product of men's labors, so has progress exemplified itself and should exemplify itself in the harmony and cordiality that exist where men work together with a mutual respect for each other and a mutual interest in the job to be accomplished.

Repealers and Their Trials

LIKE the way of transgression, that of substitution is hard, the repealers of prohibition sometimes find. Practice has an uncomfortable trick of reversing theories once loudly proclaimed. "True" temperance, so vociferously predicted as a certain corollary of the return of light wines and beer, actually sometimes lags behind. That wet millennium during which bootlegging would vanish from the face of the earth while governments reaped rich revenue does not always dawn.

"In spite of the repeal of prohibition, rum-runners are continually bringing their cargoes to the shores of Finland," reads a recent dispatch to the Brooklyn Finnish-American from Helsingfors.

This is not all the sad story. Disillusionment follows disillusionment. When, after thirteen years of prohibition, Finland went wet on April 5 this year, loud were the arguments—how familiar they ring—that the repeal of the dry statute would encourage the consumption of light wines and beer and lessen the use of "hard" liquor, such as brandy and whisky.

What is the actual result? Just the opposite. Harsh criticism is being leveled against the company which has been given the monopoly in Finland of all traffic in intoxicants because "the prices of beer and wine are kept very high, while brandy and whisky are sold very cheaply."

Turning to the Province of Ontario, Can., the unceasing activities of the Moderation League afford interesting study. Announcing it as a forward step toward "true temperance," opponents of prohibition in the Province succeeded, in 1927, in repealing the Ontario Temperance Act. The Government became a partner in "the trade."

Of course, it did not run open saloons or anything so vulgar or reactionary. But it set up—and still maintains—extremely dignified stores where government employees sell sealed packages of bottled intoxicants. Does this satisfy the criers of the slogan "true temperance" who upset the prohibition act in 1927? It does not.

Under the heading of "Greater Temperance Measure," the Moderation League of Ontario now agitates for extension of the sale of light wines and beer from the decorous control of the Government to the more pliant conditions of hotels and "beverage rooms." It now finds that the downtrodden workingman—always the special object of commiseration on the part of the league and the brewers—is drinking fewer gallons of beer yearly than he did formerly. It insists that he be given freer opportunity and easier conditions to indulge his appetite—and swell the dividends of the drink trade.

Having replaced prohibition by governmental retailing of liquor, the Moderation League, unsatisfied with the results of the Liquor Control Act, now clamors for the next step toward the return of the open saloon.

The Road to Court

LONDONERS who love to view the Royal "Court" at Buckingham Palace by proxy while the débutantes' cars are waiting in the Mall had a rude shock when the third "Court" was held on June 23. For the first time in history, there was no waiting in the Mall.

In order to relieve the traffic block that usually occurs owing to the long line of automobiles waiting to discharge their radiant occupants, the Lord Chamberlain had arranged for the Palace Yard to open four hours earlier than usual to receive the vehicles of those who were to be presented to the King and the Queen.

But he told nobody.

Consequently, the usual thousands of eager sight-seers turned up in the Mall to stroll up and down the line of cars and avail themselves of the time-honored cockney right of peering into them and voicing aloud their personal—and frank—opinions concerning the appearance and pulchritude of their "betters," as they have done every court season for decades.

But there was no queue of motorcars with their fair freights of fashionably attired femininity.

There was no small disappointment on the part of the crowds. The débutantes still had their wait. But it was under the shadow of Buckingham Palace, inside the yard, instead of under the arc lights of the Mall. Perhaps they preferred the innovation.

If rumors are to be credited, however, "fashion" itself was a bit disappointed. Something traditional and picturesque had been shorn from a function which had no counterpart elsewhere. Putting efficiency into a court levée they probably felt was carrying a modern fetish too far. And doubtless some Labor members will rise in the House of Commons and demand to know by what authority the Lord Chamberlain deprived cockneydom of its inalienable right to a free show long accorded it by custom.

The Concierge Rebels

REVOLUTION rears its head in France, or at any rate in Paris. That remarkable, unique and altogether indispensable factotum, the concierge, is in open revolt. Not even the fact that he has turned to the Prefect of Police for redress of his grievances makes it any less a revolution.

In a dignified document addressed to M. Jean Chiappe, the Société des Concierges points out that the labors of its members never cease. Eloquently the association describes duties that give neither pause nor respite, "guarding the doors of our houses both day and night, observing whoever enters and whoever departs. At night our slumbers are interrupted—nay, even annihilated, by the ringing of the bell."

Confident that such recital will melt the heart of the sympathetic prefect, the concierges demand that tenants be furnished with keys for the porte cochère, or that the use of an automatic contrivance which enables some concierges to open the outer main door without getting out of bed be extended.

A Parisian concierge, of course, is not to be confused with any mere janitor. Even the title "Superintendent of Apartments" falls far short of adequate description. He is those, but much more besides. His relation to his tenants is that of the quarter deck to the lower deck.

His rule smacks of despotism, sometimes benevolent, sometimes autocratic. It is probably mere coincidence that the benevolence is more noticeable toward the New Year—the day of "étrennes" when no wise tenant fails to come across with largesse. Dire things may happen should he omit the traditional annual gift. Such as long waits on cold and rainy nights before a drowsy concierge—to whom the habits, diurnal and nocturnal, of all tenants are as an open book—appears with fluttering, dripping candle at the door.

Thus, bit by bit the picturesque departs. If the concierges win their case, the student from abroad will feel he has been robbed of something peculiarly European when they foist a common latchkey upon him and no night-capped concierge sleepily mutters, *"Bonne nuit, M'sieu."*

Consolidating the Railroads

NO JIG-SAW puzzle ever involved half so many complications as lie latent in a map of American railroads. The Interstate Commerce Commission therefore deserves credit for accomplishing a prodigious task in the formulation of its decision to approve a four-system consolidation of the railroads in the northeastern United States from the Mississippi River to the borders of New England and the Virginia tidewater.

The credit due is not diminished by the fact that the railroads themselves had agreed upon the greater part of the allocations and adjustments, for the commission had to reconcile the arrangement with the smash-up of its own five-system plan of 1929 and to assure itself of the protection of the public interest in the working out of various details. On the whole, the decision seems well considered.

That the merging should simmer down to four systems instead of five seems to have been almost inevitable if it were to be voluntary. And only the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Van Sweringen lines offered nuclei strong enough to build around with assurance. The commission's Wabash-Seaboard Air Line combination would have been highly experimental, and Mr. Leonor F. Loree found hard sledding in his ambitions for the Delaware & Hudson.

Once faced with the agreement of the four leaders among themselves, the commission was concerned with preserving competition so far as possible in the service for cities along the lines. It has taken evident care, as in the case of Syracuse, N. Y., to see that important traffic centers, so far as possible, are touched by more than one of the four systems. Philadelphia is disappointed in having only two outlets instead of three, and Providence, R. I., would have preferred a splitting up of New England lines.

The New England situation, indeed, constituted a thorny offshoot to the main problem. A majority of New England interests no doubt are pleased that the lines in these six states are not drawn into the trunk-line plan. This leaves the possibility—even a probability—that New England eventually will have its own one- or two-company system.

Moreover, in ordering that the Pennsylvania Railroad divest itself of its influential holdings in the New Haven and the Boston & Maine companies the commission has taken a strong stand against the railroads' use of holding companies to overreach the plans and purposes of public authorities. The ruling seems reasonable in view of the fact that the Pennsylvania, with the addition of the Wabash and without any New England extensions, will be considerably the largest and strongest of the four systems.

The New York Central receives an anthracite carrier short-cut to Buffalo in the Lackawanna Railway, and another contact with the sea at Norfolk, Va., through the West Virginia bituminous coal fields over the Virginian. The Baltimore & Ohio receives important additions in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois, and trackage rights which will give it the shortest line between New York and Chicago. The Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate System receives sanction for the merging of lines which the Van Sweringen brothers have tried unavailingly to consolidate in previous petitions to the commission, forming a system which in geographical extent compares favorably with the others.

The next question is whether, as a financial matter, the consolidations now permitted can be accomplished. Most of them probably will have to be effected by exchanges of stock, rather than cash purchases. But if this can be done, if four railroads can be made to grow where more than 100 have stood still, and if the economies promised can be made with that regard which the commission asks for the interests of rail employees, the program will have introduced a salutary degree of orderliness and simplification into American railroading.

Editorial Notes

One hundred years ago it was a great novelty to "watch the train come in." This year few went to train sheds for amusement, but Miami air base reports an average of 150 daily visitors to "watch the planes come in." Wonder what they will watch "come in" 100 years from now?

The middle western farmer is rejoicing today, for the price of hogs has increased. Perhaps this will enable him to "bring home the bacon" just as low prices have stocked the larders of city men.

It is estimated that 40 per cent of the families of the United States had radio sets at the end of 1930. In which case probably the other 60 per cent didn't need sets of their own.

A Balkan Boy Gives Me an Apple

OF COURSE, I know that I cannot keep this apple here on my desk forever. It would spoil and I should have to throw it away. But I do not feel like eating it. Not because it is scrawny and somewhat gnarled, but because it is really too fragrant to be eaten. It is like a flower; it fills my room with a very pleasing aroma. And that in a double sense. By this I mean to say it has a double scent, just as most roses have. They bear the fragrance which they inherit from nature as well as the one they acquire from the person who gives them to you.

My apple is like that, and I prize it chiefly for its acquired smell. I want to keep it as a token, a symbol. Even though I do not know who gave it to me. That is to say, I do not know his name.

And I do not know his nationality either. And I do not suppose anybody does. Even he doesn't. He was born and reared, as far as he has been reared during the eighteen years of his life, in one of the unsettled parts of the world, a spot regarding which Woodrow Wilson wrote one of his fourteen points—in Macedonia. I met him in a train on a Balkan border. When I first saw him the Serbian police were thrusting him into my coupé in the train, and when I last saw him the Bulgarian police were taking him out of that coupe to the police station. It was during the fifteen minutes between these two little episodes, which seemed to be all part of the day's work for the boy, that we became friends, intimate enough friends so that although penniless and without a ticket and without a passport, he gave me one of his two apples.

* * *

The other people in my coupé said that the boy was a Greek, because the language he used seemed to have a Greek twang to it. I thought he was a Serbian. And he insisted that he was a Bulgarian. But it is possible that he was a Turk. At any rate he was born in Turkey. That is to say, the town in which he said he was born was in Turkey at the time of his birth. Of course, the town is still in exactly the same place, astraddle the same stream and under the cleft of the same hill. The towns over here do not run around. Nevertheless it is no more in Turkey. All the countries over here not infrequently shift their borders. So the town of his birth is now in Greece.

But he does not remember when Greece acquired it, or, as we say over here in the Balkans, when Greece "freed" it. When territory is acquired by any of the states in this part of the world, as in most parts, as a matter of fact, the process is called freeing, or liberating, or redeeming. But my apple boy remembers nothing of this. He was only a baby in 1913 when the Turks, who had conquered the place five centuries before, were driven out by the Greeks. The first thing he remembers is that he was living with two refugee families in a very squalid room in the southwest corner of Bulgaria. They told him that he did not belong to them, but that they were looking after him because there was no one else to do it. He supposes that his parents got lost in the wars, and he thinks he must be a Bulgarian, otherwise why should the Bulgarians have taken him along when they fled.

He lived in that corner of the world until he was twelve years old, mostly in the wake of armies that swept back and forth across the Balkans during the World War. He finally became a shepherd and tended sheep in the mountains near the point where Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria meet. All he was given was bread and sometimes cheese and now and then some cast-off clothes.

* * *

He grew tired of this and one day slipped across the border into Serbia, believing, as many people do, that he would be better off in a foreign country. And there he hired out to a peasant farmer. He did all sorts of work, and besides his bread and a place to sleep he got a dollar a month. This was just a dollar a month more than he had ever received before and even though, as he kept growing up, it seemed pretty meager to him, he might have continued with his employer had he not been suddenly confronted with the question of his military service. He is now old enough to enter the army, which means that he will soon be called to the colors, drafted, for in Yugoslavia every boy must serve.

But why should he serve in the Serbian Army? Since he is a Bulgarian, why should he not serve in the Bulgarian Army? Then besides, in Bulgaria, where compulsory military service has been abolished by the stipulations of the peace treaty, they pay the soldiers; so if he joined the Bulgarian Army he might make more than a dollar a month. As a Bulgarian soldier he might have warm clothes, enough food to eat, a fairly clean place in which to sleep, and a salary. Therefore would it not be a good thing to migrate again?

With such plans in view he went to the Serbian border and appeared before the police. They believed his story, put him on the train and sent him back to the land which he says he considers his home country.

* * *

When I saw him he looked somewhat worried and frightened. One cannot get used to roughness and uncertainty and harshness even though they are one's everyday lot. He was trying to whistle a gay tune and seemed rather eager to talk. The men in our coupé rather laughed at his story and told him that he would have a very hard time trying to get into Bulgaria without any passport. His crossing the border and coming back home was not a joyful occasion at all. There was no one to tell him "welcome," or to give him any assurance.

Perhaps that is why he became friendly to me. I asked him questions and listened to his story. He seemed to me to be just like the boys among whom I grew up in Kansas. His clothes were a little rougher and I suppose he was a little cruder, but he made me think of thousands of American boys who milk cows and feed pigs and plant and gather crops. He made me think that probably he was the kind of boy I was, at about that age, even though at that age I had graduated from the pigs and the cows.

I do not suppose you can tell much about people just by looking at them, so I may be entirely mistaken, but I think he was a wistful and eager boy, and that he has dreamed about being somebody and belonging to some group or family or team or organization and doing his big stunt. But so far he has never belonged to anything in the world. He has been out of everything. He has nothing to look backward to and nothing to look forward to. He has always been left out. He looked to me rather naïve and awkward, and so I suppose he has always been laughed at. He has probably made lots of breaks. He has probably been rebuffed a million times and made to feel that it was even preposterous for him to presume to expect anything delightful and soft and lovely and sweet from life.

* * *

Of course I do not know, but that is what I thought as I looked at him and I saw myself as an unloved boy wandering across Balkan boundaries. And I wished I could take him home with me. I did not tell him any of these thoughts, but just asked him questions. Then he suddenly took down his gunny sack, which was almost completely empty, fished around until he had found his two apples and gave me one. After that we came to the Bulgarian border station, the train stopped and the police took him in charge. Of course they had to, for he had no passport, nor friends to vouch for him. And I wonder if they sent him back, or if they put him in jail, or if he joined the army?

Anyway, I am sorry I can't keep his apple.

He is the child of wars. It is for him that the League of Nations exists and men work for the United States of Europe and Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald confer together. I am sure he has done the world no harm in all his life, and that he might have grown up as happy and useful and prosperous as the boys in Kansas or Ohio, but he has always been tossed by the waves and the wakes of wars; caught between the impact of clashing world forces.

He is the ultimate thing above boundaries and national ambitions. I hope that the world's great men, with the help of us ordinary people, will find a way to preserve and serve this ultimate.

And I hope that my Balkan apple boy will sometime find something to which he may belong.

R. H. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Raining "Cats and Dogs"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the "All Nature" column of the Monitor a short time ago a paragraph dealt with an inquiry as to "whether it ever rains worms," based on observation of the number of worms on the ground after a long rain. The discussion refers to reports of the "raining" of frogs and fish but ends, "There is no authenticated account of any wholesale downpouring of animals."

However, in the fall of 1908 or 1909 or thereabouts, the Colorado Springs Gazette mentioned that several people of good reputation stated they had seen fish or frogs in considerable numbers fall on the paved streets. In their issue some twenty years later, in their "Twenty Years Ago" column, they reprinted the comment, but so far as I know no explanation was given. I believe I have it.

On the day that happened, I was spending a vacation at home working around the house and yard, and stopped work for perhaps half an hour to watch a long spiral cloud two or three miles south of the town traveling northwest apparently, and so due to pass over the city. A very considerable cloud of dust followed the end of the spiral as it swept along the ground. As we watched, the funnel grew larger, the column lifted from the ground, and after it had passed over the central part of the city had completely lost its outline and presumably its existence as a cyclone. The ground it had swept contained brooks and irrigating ditches—no doubt with fish and frogs—which a cyclone could easily sweep dry as it passed; and, losing its entity over the city, it dropped its cargo there.

Beverly Hills, Calif. E. G. BRADLEY.

Why a Referendum?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a reader of your valuable newspaper, may I not ask, Why a referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment, as persistently urged by the professional wets? Was there ever a referendum on any part of the United States Constitution? If not, why pick on the one amendment that has brought more real benefit to the men, women and children of this country than any other single influence in the history of our Government?

Why should the drys fall into the trap set by the professional wets and do the very thing for which the wets are loudly clamoring? The only hope the wets have of eventually winning is to trap the drys into a referendum so the dry forces will be hopelessly divided. That is the wet strategy right now. The professional wets have sought many schemes to drive a wedge into the dry ranks, and finally they have decided the referendum is the most promising line of strategy.

We would not hear so much of such talk if it were not for the millions of dollars the millionaires and wine interests of Europe are pouring into this country to help the wets' campaign. One antiprohibitionist organization, we are reliably informed, pays its president $25,000 a year salary, and has other high-salaried officials. Besides, the wet associations have organizers and agents, working at fat salaries, traveling throughout the country spreading propaganda against the Eighteenth Amendment.

All for what? For a high moral principle? No. As an aid to spiritual development? No. To help the boys and girls of this land acquire an education? No. Then why all this clamor and sinister attempt to confuse and throw dust in our eyes? Just because there is a big profit in liquor. It is all for money and nothing else.

The professional wets are striving to stampede the country back to liquor and its train of evils, but they cannot win if the drys continue firm in the determination to support the Eighteenth Amendment.

Yes, let the people rule as the wets say, but don't let the criminal liquor trade again control our Government.

Red Bluffs, Calif. B. R. CRATE.

Thinking Twice on Cancellation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Considerable propaganda is now abroad for cancellation of war debts.

As cancellation might increase our personal income taxes as much as 25 per cent for perhaps half a century, it seems only reasonable that the taxpayers should acquaint themselves with the facts on this subject.

During the war the United States Government issued its promise to pay, in the form of Liberty bonds, for many hundreds of millions. This money was loaned in turn to the allies so that they might carry on the war.

This Government must collect the money from someone so as to redeem the bonds. Cancellation being an impossibility, the term is misleading. It should be stated as a transference of the debts—transference to the American people.

We are told that the debtors do not have the capacity to pay. European armaments are much greater than prior to the war in 1914. Europe now spends annually on armament and war preparation several times more than the annual debt payment requirements.

America neither asked nor received any material benefits, such as indemnities and territorial possessions from the war. The allies did. Does any of them now offer the United States any territory in lieu of money as payment?

It is said that the war debts are the cause of the depression. It is true that by relieving Europe of the debts the people of Europe might have several hundred million dollars more to spend each year for about sixty years. By the same token, it is also true that the people of the United States would have that much less to spend. It would be interesting to know just how that might be a means of increasing the buying power of our own best customers—ourselves.

Should we now pay the whole money cost of the war as though we were a vanquished nation?

It is not fair, just or honorable that Americans should be unable to reply when Uncle Sam is mocked by propaganda, and ridiculed by cartoonists, as a Shylock.

Chicago, Ill. N. B. P.